

# SATURDAY NIGHT

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## THE FRONT PAGE

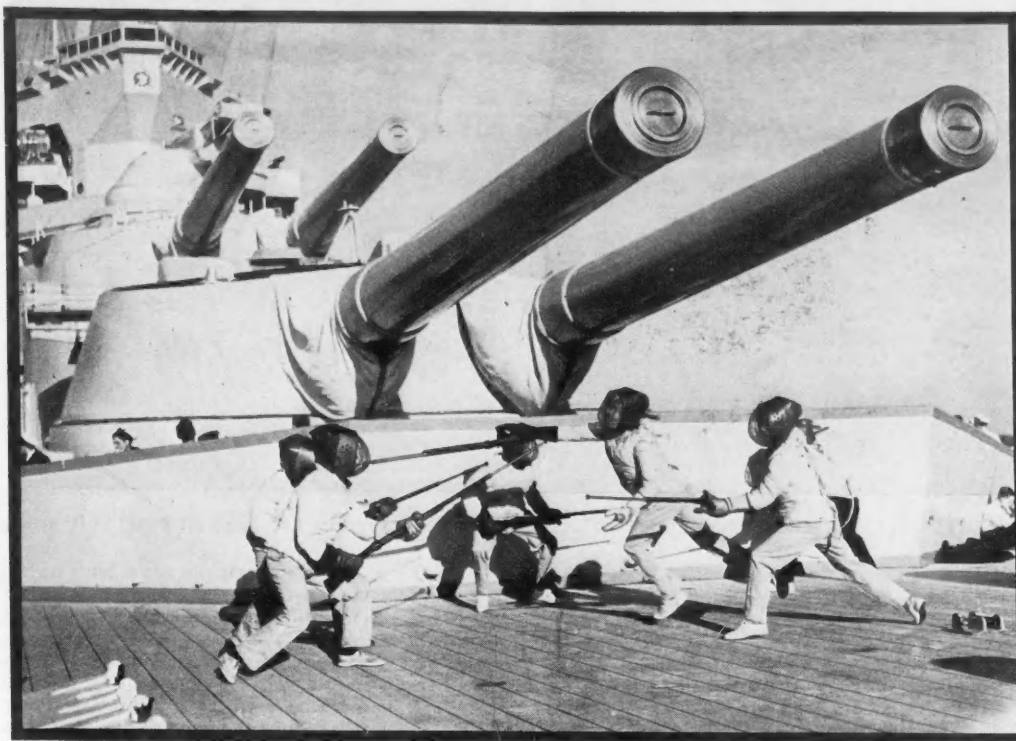
IN SPITE of the fact that it has now been happening, vaguely but continuously, for some years, the retirement of Mr. Bennett from the leadership of the Conservative party, which became definite and irrevocable with the election of a successor, is still the chief event for Canada of the week which closed last Sunday. It brings to an end a political career of unique character and great interest. A wealthy man and a rare combination of able lawyer and effective business executive, Mr. Bennett might have attained and long held a position of commanding influence not only in Canada but in the whole Empire, had he possessed the one further gift of being able to win the masses to an affection for his personality. Lord Elton, writing we think about George Lansbury, says that when a speaker has won the affection of his audience he has already ensured their assent to what he has to say. Mr. Bennett was never able to win that affection, partly because he never seemed to desire it. Consequently his power was limited to the few years during which what he had to say corresponded roughly with what the Canadian people wanted anyhow—something done about unemployment (they did not know what, and it took some time to discover that Mr. Bennett did not know either), something done about Empire trade, something done about economy (until they found that it hurt), something done about our excessive purchases from the United States. After two or three years of this the public interest shifted, and Mr. Bennett made an effort to re-enlist it in new ideas under the inspiration of Mr. Roosevelt and the guidance of Mr. Herridge. Not only did he fail to persuade the electorate, but he alienated an important part of the influential men in his own party. From that time his power was at an end. He certainly did not have any hand in the selection of Dr. Manion to succeed him, and it is generally believed that he was strongly opposed to that selection and would have prevented it if he could. At any rate he absented himself on the day of the balloting, which may, however, have been merely correct diplomatic etiquette for a retiring leader.

A wealthy man, an able lawyer and a good business executive, profoundly endowed with public spirit as Mr. Bennett is, can do great things for the country quite apart from politics, and we look forward to seeing him continue to serve Canada for many years to come. His sincerity of purpose, his patriotism, his financial disinterestedness, his profound knowledge of world affairs, are all unquestionable. We join with every other Canadian, we are sure, in wishing him a long life of interesting and useful activity—the only kind of life that can possibly have any appeal for him.

## NULLITY OF PLATFORMS

IT SEEMS as if it would almost be better if Canadian political parties were to refrain altogether from the practice of enunciating their supposed views in resolutions and "platforms." The practice is not traditional in the British parliamentary system, and has come to us very largely through the example of the United States. The average American platform is just as meaningless as the average Canadian one, but the Americans have a gift of dressing up intellectual vacuity in sonorous phrases which is not fully shared by Canadians; an American platform usually sounds like a fairly thrilling piece of music by a good brass band even when it is committing the party to nothing more definite than the obligations accepted by the Canadian Conservative party last week, whereas the Conservative platform would not make even a good comic song.

Political parties however are seldom as bad as their platforms, and Canadians will probably recover in due course from the momentary depression caused by the reading of the latest program of action promulgated by one of the country's two major parties. Mr. Henry had the right idea about Conservative policies when he told the Ontario Conservatives that "your leader is your policy." Dr. Manion is a very able and experienced politician, with admirable qualities both of head and of heart. He is nobody's tool, and nobody's fool, and we think that what the Conservative party becomes in the next few years will be largely a matter of his making, and that the platform concerning which Mr. Herridge spoke with such unusual but deserved frankness will soon be forgotten even by those who drafted it. In fact it will not surprise us if Dr. Manion were to draw up a new platform before the next election. He is leader of the Opposition, and not of a Government, and therefore does not have to call a Cabinet Council every time he wants to start a new policy. Sir Robert Borden before he came to power used to make a practice of enunciating a new platform every year or so; it never made any difference either to his followers or to his opponents, and in 1911 his party was duly returned upon an issue on which according to all preceding platforms it should have taken the other side. The characters of Sir Robert and Dr. Manion have more in common with one another than with those of any others of the leaders of the party since Macdonald—though it must be admitted that R. L. Borden was never known as "Bob." Dr. Manion has the patience to await the turn of events and the skill to turn it to his advantage. A party which has him for leader may not be highly adventurous or experimental or theoretical. But it will never be quite as barren of ideas as the Ottawa platform makes it



BRITISH FLEET MANOEUVRES IN ATLANTIC. The British Grand Fleet has been engaged in the largest scale manoeuvres since 1918. The scene was "somewhere in the Atlantic" and the engagements were featured by constant aerial attack. Our picture shows Royal Marines enjoying a "break" from manoeuvres by practising bayonet drill in readiness for the Fleet Tournament.

appear. What really happened at Ottawa, of course, is that everybody was so busy fighting the leadership battle that nobody of importance bothered about the resolutions.

THERE are some admirable things even in the Conservative resolutions, and among them is the resolution on health. It should make it a great deal easier in future for the recognized organizations for the promotion of the public health to get the funds which they need, and which the Provinces have never been able to supply in adequate measure. With the Conservative leader himself a medical man, and one of very high professional standing, the organizers of health should find their way much smoother in future; and we have no doubt that with the Conservatives thus committed, the Liberal party, which already has shown signs of realizing the importance of organized effort for disease prevention, will become less parsimonious than in the past.

Some other items are praiseworthy, though lacking in definiteness. The special encouragement to be offered to "industries that afford the greatest continuity of employment" shows that the party has absorbed at least one idea from recent economic research. The currency resolution is very vague, with its "adjusting the issue of paper currency to legitimate requirements," but the use of the word "sane" is reassuring. The immigration plank has all the nails knocked out of it by the afterthought: "We are opposed to any scheme of immigration that will in any way multiply the difficulties of unemployment."

But the two sublimely definite things are the "amalgamation never" on the railways and the demand that "every tax impost which can possibly be removed from gold mining be removed by statute." Nobody, least of all the beneficiaries, can possibly misunderstand what these words mean. No future Conservative ministry can possibly edge

out of them by saying that they meant something else. And nobody can make any mistake as to why they are there; it is so that a Government whose conscience might otherwise urge it to a different path may be able to say that the electors gave it a mandate not to tax the gold mines or amalgamate the railways, and that's that. (On non-amalgamation, of course, the Conservatives have political competition to face. On non-taxation of gold mines they are, we think, miles ahead of all possible competitors.)

## THE FEET OF THEM

WE DESIRE to draw special attention to one of the pictures depicting life during a week of intensive military training at Niagara Camp, which appear on the front page of our Second Section. It will be found at the bottom of the page, and depicts the feet of a number of members of a single platoon towards the end of the week. They are shown in the nude, except for their bandages, and afford convincing evidence of the bad effects of prolonged marching and other exercises upon men, most of whom are unprovided with any sort of footgear suitable for such use. It is our earnest hope that before next summer's training periods the Dominion Government will have seen its way to provide adequate military footgear for at least all the rank and file of the militia who present themselves for this training.

We are fully aware of the objections which have been successfully maintained thus far against such an issue. The other portions of a military uniform are of a distinctively military character, and cannot be employed in civilian wear. This is not true of shoes—although we should have supposed that it would not pass the wit of militia headquarters to devise some kind of shoe which could be recognized

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## THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

WALL STREET operators are at a loss to explain the recent rise in stocks. Time will probably reveal the fact that some opportunist hitched the market to the thermometer.

It takes a good sailor  
To enjoy life in a trailer.  
—Old Manuscript.

Now radio programs have to be good. A scientist reports that due to a decrease in the number of sun spots, there will be less static during the next five or six years.

What a wonderful country this would be, sighs Oscar, if the fish bit as enthusiastically as the mosquitoes do.

After reading the National Conservative platform, we now know why Canadian newspapers have to depend on Europe for their sensational headlines.

Timus, in the interests of abbreviated summer reading, has combined his international problems. You should hear him discuss the Chaco-Slovakian crisis.

And here is another definition of Utopia: A state of society where a sunburnt back no longer offers an irresistible temptation to the slapping hand.

Premier King has offered the country a depressing thought. Only another world war will clarify Anglo-Canadian relations.

With 18,000,000 tourists from the United States expected to visit the Dominion this summer, now is the time for good Canadians to stay at home and see Americans first.

Horace, who is an inveterate Liberal, says that he will go down to history as the forgotten Manion.

The Liberal-Conservative party is henceforth to be known as the National Conservative party. This change from liberalism to nationalism was most strikingly illustrated in the key-note speeches.

The movement on foot in Toronto to have the parks opened to people on Sundays reminds an old-timer in the Queen City of the last great battle for public rights, when street cars were finally permitted to operate on the Sabbath.

A reader has found the perfect way to enjoy the July heat. It's to come out of an air-conditioned movie palace.

Suggested title for a best seller: After Vacation—What?

With the change in the leadership of the National Conservative party, R. B. Bennett is expected to take a position on the sidelines in Canadian affairs. Well, he will enjoy the good company of Premier King.

Esther who has just returned from a canoe trip in Muskoka says that now she knows what the pioneers meant by roughing it. She says the first day out the tubes in their radio went dead.

## GREATEST ADVENTURE

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

WHAT may be termed the "Leadership Derby" is a type of sporting event introduced into the national politics of Canada shortly after the war. The very first leader to be chosen by a party convention consisting of delegates from the various riding organizations throughout the Dominion was the present Prime Minister, Right Hon. Mackenzie King, who was duly elected at a Convention held in Ottawa in August 1919. The plan then adopted has to all intents and purposes become permanent usage. When after defeat in 1926 Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen resigned the Conservative leadership, his party decided on a similar procedure, and the outcome was a great Convention held at Winnipeg in October 1927, when Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett was chosen leader. Last week's event was the third "Leadership Derby" of national proportions.

The system is expensive and difficult in comparison with the older method of choosing a leader in parliamentary caucus, but it is more satisfactory. In days gone by when a new leader like Borden or Meighen met defeat, the cry was immediately raised that his selection had not been ratified by the party at large.

In these contests balloting must continue until some candidate obtains a majority of the total vote cast. In Dr. Manion's case the margin in his favor was the largest yet recorded in connection with similar events. At Winnipeg in 1927 Mr. Bennett when elected on the second ballot had needed 778 votes to give him a bare majority and obtained two more. Last week Dr. Manion, also elected on a second ballot, needed 789 votes to give him a bare majority and obtained 830—41 more. As finishes in these "Derbies" go, this was very decisive indeed.

IT IS not the purpose of this article to hold an inquest on the showing made by Dr. Manion's opponents. This article concerns himself and the prospects his promotion holds out for his party. When two months ago the names of prospective candidates first began to be seriously discussed the points in favor of Dr. Manion were so obvious that some wondered whether in the end anyone would be found to stay in the field against him. But that would never have done. A King's Plate with only one starter would be a fiasco indeed, and since the party had been keyed up to expectancy of a big show in July it was of first importance to give it a race for its money. Perhaps it is a sign of native vigor in the old Conservative party that enough opposition developed to give sporting interest to the proceedings.

Since Mr. Bennett's elevation in 1927, death, illness and other causes have dealt sorely with the upper ranks of the Conservative party. Glancing through the pictorial record of the Winnipeg Convention prepared ten years ago by that amazingly efficient organizer, John R. MacNichol, M.P., it was sad to note the havoc wrought in the intervening period. Bearing this in mind it was not surprising that when the possible line-up for the leadership presented itself last spring, the only available prospect actually known to the electorate from coast to coast was Hon. Robert Manion. Some of his rivals were men of admirable promise, but no rival would have had a chance to really make the acquaintance of the electorate prior to a general election.

DR. MANION is a Roman Catholic, as were elder statesmen like Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir John Thompson and John Sandfield Macdonald, but no delegate, so far as disclosed, was influenced by that fact. There were some head-shakings over his "levity." The theory that a statesman should look like a "sour-puss" is not entirely dead. Dr. Manion because he is a man of wholesome and candid nature is pleasant at all times. He not only smiles habitually at others, but when sitting in his Club reading a newspaper he can be detected smiling to himself. In Canada the theory that men of purpose should be grim in bearing was refuted by two very famous leaders, Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who were unaffectedly pleasant, just as Dr. Manion is. But with the gaiety which seems to buoy him up goes a penetrating and thoughtful mind, a voracious appetite for knowledge, and tried administrative capacity.

My memories of him go back to the first years of this century; and looking back I see him as a tall, fair medical student, very keen about everything and regarded as a coming man by his teachers and fellow students. I do not hear of him again for a long time. The war is over, and he has published a book about it, "A Surgeon in Arms." He is in the House of Commons, and has been elevated to the Meighen Ministry, to create a new and very important governmental department, that of Civil Re-establishment for ex-service men. Ambition and native ability have carried him far.

IN A vivid autobiography, "Life is an Adventure," published in 1936, Dr. Manion gives delightful pictures of his boyhood under the shadow of McKay Mountain, at the head of Lake Superior, and of his later experiences as a young surgeon in an outpost town remote from specialists. He got his gold medal at Trinity in 1904, and went on to post-graduate work at Edinburgh and Glasgow, returning home to qualify in a tough school of practical experience. One of his old teachers, Hon. Herbert A. Bruce, maintains that had he stuck to his profession he would have

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# BREAK-UP OF OLD PARTY LINES COMES INTO SIGHT

BY B. K. SANDWELL

THE Ottawa convention of last week registered the beginning of the end of the old Liberal vs. Conservative party system. Dr. Manion was once a Liberal. He then became a Liberal-Conservative. He is now a National Conservative and the leader of a party bearing that name. He will wind up by becoming a Conservative-Liberal, or whatever term may be invented to designate the amalgamation of the Liberal right wing and the Conservative right wing to form a Right Wing party to fight—not without some possibility of success—the Left Wing political forces which are gradually taking shape and assuming unity in various parts of the country, but which are at present far more in evidence in provincial than in federal politics.

The Ottawa convention did three things (I omit its sham fight on the subject of the Old Flag, which was put on partly for the sake of Old Times and partly as a tactical move in the leadership contest, and was never intended to be taken seriously, as evidenced by the ultimate adoption of a platform plank which could just as well have been written by Mr. King.) It elected as leader a one-time Liberal, a man of the most moderate convictions and of highly conciliatory character, an English-speaking Roman Catholic and the husband of a French-speaking Roman Catholic. It adopted a platform of the vaguest possible generalities, containing nothing new and much less than usual in the way of denunciation of the Liberalism of the orthodox right wing federal Liberal party. And it howled down the Hon. William Duncan Herridge, Rooseveltian New Dealer who during two momentous years was the unofficial leader of the Conservative party up the strange and bewildering by-paths of radical reform.

If the party which did all this is not heading straight for amalgamation with the Liberalism of Mr. King and Mr. Dunning and Mr. Lapointe and against the left wing Liberalism or Conservatism as the case may be of Mr. Herridge and Mr. Hepburn and Mr. Duplessis and Mr. Aberhart and Mr. Gerry McGeer and Mr. Diefenbaker, then I miss my guess.

UP TO last week it was still open to the Conservative party to decide whether it would swing well to the left or well to the right. The course of the Liberal party on the other hand, was charted a long time ago, about the time that Mr. King became its leader, and has not been susceptible of change. Its extreme idea in the way of being really wickedly Leftish is to put the ownership of the Bank of Canada in the hands of the Government and leave the management of it in the hands of Mr. Graham Towers. It has nailed its theses to the wall, and God help it, it can do no other.

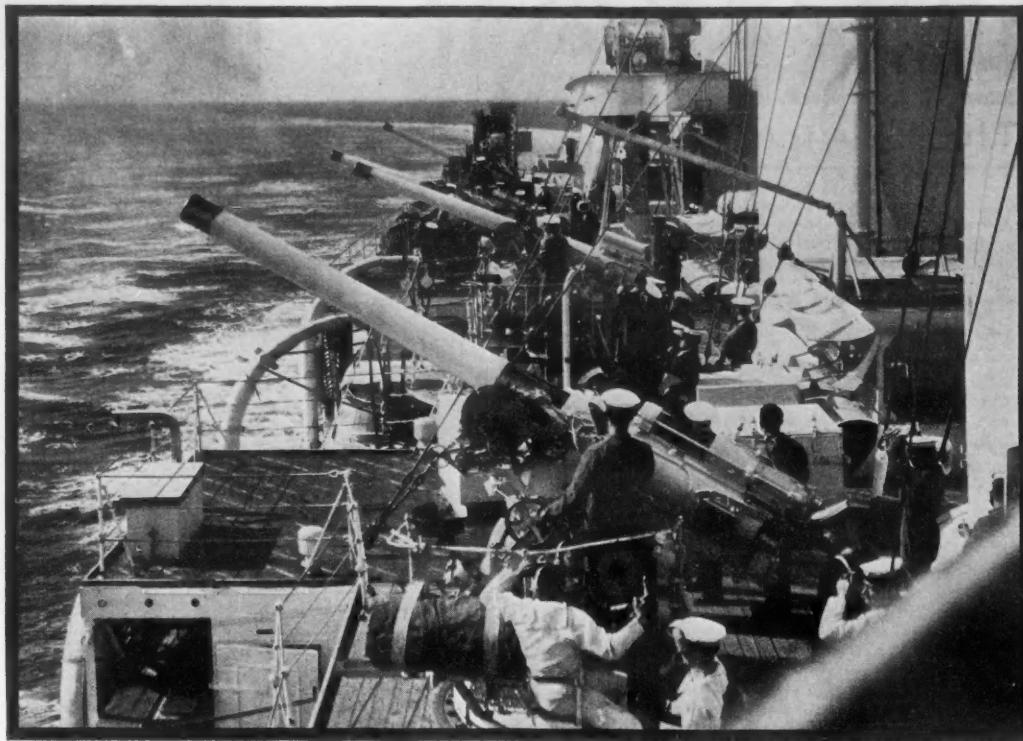
The Conservative party had the option of moving to the left or to the right of this position. It decided to squeeze in between the King-Dunning-Lapointe position and the Right wall, and since there is practically no space between the King-Dunning-Lapointe position and the Right wall it is going to be difficult to tell the Manion group from their neighbors.

IT NEED not be supposed that Mr. Herridge is the only one among the 1930 supporters of the Conservative party who is violently opposed to this manoeuvre to the Right. He is merely the only one who was sufficiently hopeful that it could be prevented, to turn up at the convention and give voice to the views of the Left faction. Mr. Stevens is no more Right than Mr. Herridge, but he is a far more practical politician; he attended the convention but raised no voice. His future lot, as I conceive it, is not with the Manionites. It is with the small bourgeoisie, especially in Quebec where he is immensely popular, and as the new Left takes coherent shape he will be invaluable as a connecting link between its French and English divisions. The abstention of Mr. Duplessis was of the most ostentatious character; and while there was no lack of French-Canadian delegates from his Province the convention obviously felt convinced that they represented no seat-winning power whatever, and treated them with a disregard which was little short of contempt.

There remains Mr. Denton Massey. There is good reason to believe that he regrets the inhospitality of the convention to everything but the most traditional ideas; but he is a very young man, with a safe claim for a cabinet seat (unless in a Conservative-Liberal cabinet there are not enough Conservative seats to go around), and in any case he will probably be given some youth organization work which will admirably suit his temperament. Perhaps he would



FIRST PRESIDENT OF FIRE. Dr. Douglas Hyde in-  
spects the Guard of Honor at Dublin Castle in connection with the ceremony of his installation.



BRITISH FLEET MANOEUVRES IN ATLANTIC. H.M.S. Shropshire's anti-aircraft batteries in action.

have looked odd anyhow in the company of Mr. Hepburn, Mr. McGeer, Mr. Coldwell and Mr. Aberhart.

I HAVE said that an amalgamated Party of the Right would not have a bad chance even against a properly amalgamated Party of the Left; and it will of course be vastly harder for the various Left groups, springing as they nearly all do out of provincial origins, to get themselves properly amalgamated than it will for the Rightist Liberals and Conservatives. The Left side, as I see it, will from now on include all the advocates of a more authoritarian type of government and its associated phenomenon, a diminution of the rights of property. It does not greatly matter whether this authoritarianism tends towards Socialism or towards Fascism, for the two are becoming more and more alike with each successive year of development. In European countries they are still sharply distinguished by the accent which they put upon nationalism and internationalism respectively, but in Canada it will never be possible to make that distinction very important. It is absurd that Canadian Left Wingers, who have identically similar ideals concerning the Canadian economic structure, should fight like cats and dogs about an ideological difference that is important only in Spain or Yugoslavia.

On the other hand, property owners (and those who believe in the property system whether they own much or not) are rapidly learning that the authoritarian state under Fascism is just as ruinous to property rights as under Socialism. The Nazi conquest of Austria has in three months wiped out not only the Austrian Jews but the whole of the upper and middle classes of the country. The Hepburn Government in Ontario has been carrying on a war against the wealthy classes which has been immensely more successful than that of the Aberhart Government in Alberta, chiefly because the wealthy classes are largely in Ontario where Mr. Hepburn can get at them and not in Alberta where Mr. Aberhart tries to. As for Mr. Duplessis, while he would repudiate with indignation the designation of Socialist, he has been making things just as miserable for the large holders of capital in Quebec as a Socialist government would be likely to if it got into power, and his hatred of the C.C.F. is the hatred of any politician for another politician who wants the same things done but has different ideas on who should do them.

IT IS inevitable that all these Left Wingers (even if some of them are so far Left that people think

they are Right) should eventually draw together for the advancement of Left ideas which can only be carried out in the federal sphere. At the moment they are chiefly concerned to keep the federal sphere as restricted as possible, because they themselves are in or near power in the Provinces. But there is much that can only be done through the Dominion, as Mr. Aberhart has found to his sorrow; and as they more and more need to get this sort of thing done they will more and more draw together as Mr. Hepburn and Mr. Duplessis are already doing, with a view to making their Leftism effective in the federal sphere. There they will find Mr. Herridge, Mr. McGeer, Mr. Stevens and eventually a few French-Canadian Liberals, ready to give them a helping hand.

LONG before that happens, the Right will have discovered the necessity of effective political action for the defence of property. For the last ten years property in Canada, in the United States, in Great Britain and many other places has been busy saving itself from the attacks of anti-property politicians by the uncourageous device of running away—that is, of transferring itself to some other jurisdiction where it hopes the politicians will be less hostile. And the more it runs away, the less sympathy it finds. The key-note of the new political attitude of property was stated on the very day before the convention met, in an article by James Truslow Adams in *Barron's* of July 4. The sub-head of this article was "Wealth Will Not Save Itself by Running Away: Property Lost When Not Defended." I quote here the summary of Mr. Adams' article as presented by the editor of the New York financial weekly in which it appeared:

"MR. ADAMS has little patience with wealthy Americans who are looking beyond the borders of their own country to find safety for their capital. He believes that instead of scuttling off to places of hoped-for safety (if such havens can be found), they should stay at home and fight it out with those forces they fear.

"And if those with property are not willing to face their responsibilities here at home, Mr. Adams is not sure but that they deserve to lose their worldly goods. Any class that ceases to work and fight and lead is doomed.

"Sounding a hopeful note, this liberal historian expresses the conviction that if capital accepts reason-

## THE EDITOR'S NOTE BOOK

BY B. K. SANDWELL

I WAS busy last week writing a demand for an organization of Listeners to Canadian Poetry, when an event occurred in Montreal which proved not only that there is a need for such a thing but that other people have noted it. An evening of readings of Canadian poetry in French and English was given on Tuesday of last week in no less spacious a place than the Montreal Stadium Field, with sound amplifiers, a ballet illuminated by colored flares, a box-full of guests of honor, and the Mayor of Montreal with silk hat and chain of office. Although organized by the Société du Bon Parler Français, the evening was thoroughly bilingual, with Lily Barry and Frank Lawlor among the English composer-readers and Robert Choquette, Gonzalve Desaulniers and Jean Gillet among the French. The guests included the Provincial Secretary of Quebec and the distinguished author and dramatist of France, Henri Ghéon. I now look forward to seeing the Toronto poets fill Maple Leaf Gardens and attract at least the Hon. Mr. Nixon and possibly even Premier Hepburn, and of course Mayor Day. Seriously, however, the introduction of the amplifier has made a great difference in the situation of our self-reading poets, but I am afraid it will be a long time before those who write in English can emulate the elocutionary skill of their French brethren.

MOST Canadians have an astonishingly dim idea of what it is about Canada that is most interesting to people in the British Isles and in Europe. The organizers of exhibits for exhibitions seem to think that it is the size of our ears of corn, our stalks of wheat, our skyscrapers, and our peaches bottled in alcohol; but it is really nothing like this at all. It is the aspects in which our common life differs from the common life of a Londoner, a Parisian or a resident of Prague—the things we overlook because they are so natural to us.

A friend sent me the other day a letter from a niece in Devonshire to whom he has been sending copies of *SATURDAY NIGHT*, and who expressed a lively interest in the pictures which occupy so much of the space of this periodical. The picture which roused her to the greatest enthusiasm was one called "Log Rafts on the Ottawa River," and there was no doubt about the reason. "I have been reading 'Lumber' novels for the last fifteen years," she said, "and have never before been able to make out what they meant by a

log raft. I always thought it was something like what Robinson Crusoe made in his attempts to escape from his island."

DALHOUSIE University has been extraordinarily lucky in the date of its centenary. It will be able to confer honorary degrees upon three persons, already Dalhousie graduates "in course," who occupy the premier positions of all three of the Maritime Provinces, together with one graduate ex-premier of Nova Scotia, Col. the Hon. G. S. Harrington. The earliest class of which there are still surviving members is that which entered Dalhousie in 1863, and both of the two survivors of this class will be honored. One is Alexander Ross, now of Carroll's Corners, N.S., a retired teacher with many decades of devoted and successful service to his credit. He is the student to whom an early philosophy instructor is said to have insisted on giving a mark of 110 per cent, despite the protests of "Charlie" Macdonald, the contemporary professor of mathematics. The other nonagenarian is Dr. Lippincott of Nice, France, a famous European medical practitioner who is mentioned in Axel Munthe's "San Michele." Other eminent graduates who will also receive honors are Dr. D. A. MacRae of Osgoode Hall and Hon. G. H. Sedgewick, C.M.G., Chairman of the Tariff Board. Dr. Walter Murray, retired president of the University of Saskatchewan, was never a student at Dalhousie but was professor of philosophy for sixteen years around the turn of the century.

THE late Fitz-James E. Browne, the Montreal auctioneer, was one of the most colorful figures in the pre-war St. James Street district, which was not then quite so exclusively financial as it is today. He was a very shrewd judge of buildings and locations, and had no lack of confidence in his own powers. I recall hearing him testify in a Royal Commission on some municipal skulduggery, in which he was asked some questions requiring architectural knowledge. After his main testimony the other side took him in hand.

"You are an architect, Mr. Browne?"  
"I am."  
"Have you studied at any recognized school of architecture?"  
"No."  
"Well, Mr. Browne, who made you an architect?"  
"God Almighty made me an architect, and no Institute of Architects can take that away from me!"

able reforms and carries its case to the people, the electorate will judge the issues sanely. But wealth must recognize that today the frontier of safety for property is not any geographical one but that of public opinion."

THERE is as much justification for this hope in the case of Canada as there is in the case of the United States, except that I suspect capital in the United States of being slightly more intelligent than capital in Canada, although I admit that the behaviour of the former during the last three years has not been too brilliant. I do not mean in the least that Canadian property owners will get together for the purpose of gouging the non-property owner out of a larger share of the produce of his labor or his brains. That would be suicidal. What they need to get together for is to ensure a better management of the property system, both as regards its operation by themselves and as regards the control of it by governments. It must be managed and controlled so that it will produce a great deal more than it has been producing, and this means both wiser management and wiser control.

I HAVE referred to the fact that Dr. Manion is a Roman Catholic. The Roman Catholic Church has no natural or traditional inclination towards the type of political theory which I have described as Left. Though it is naturally and properly critical of some of the more undesirable developments of the modern capitalistic system, it has no desire to see a decrease in the power of property at the expense of an increase in the power of the State. However, under pressure of Socialist competition, and in countries where the power of the state is safely vested in Catholic hands, it has gone so far as to advocate and support a particular type of strong state authority in the economic sphere, under the name of the Corporative State. This works very satisfactorily, from the religious point of view, in countries such as Portugal and the old Austria. A few years ago it began to make a deep impression upon the clergy and some of the intellectual leaders of French Canada in the Province of Quebec. But the difficulty there is that the state authority is divided between Province and Dominion, and that in order to work the Corporative State properly you must secure the acceptance of a constitutional theory under which almost all economic power is vested in the provincial rather than the federal authority. This was the main motive for the movement in favor of a practically independent French-Canadian state which is commonly described by the name of *Laurentia*. With the progress of time, however, it has become evident to most of the *Laurentian* leaders that such a political theory can never be put into effect in the Dominion of Canada with its present constitution and geographical limits; and that a *Laurentia* standing by itself outside of the Dominion of Canada would not be in a very comfortable position. The *Laurentian* idea is almost certainly losing its hold upon the religious French-Canadians, and since it is the only form of Leftism to which they can attach themselves, the Roman Catholic vote throughout Canada is likely to become more and more definitely and solidly Right.

THE future of Mr. Duplessis under such an arrangement is a little obscure. At present he stands for a very large measure of government regimentation of private property; but that is not so much on principle, as because in the Province of Quebec political power and economic power do not reside in the same quarters. It seems possible that the French-Canadians will be Right Wing in regard to Federal politics and continue to be somewhat Left Wing in provincial politics, in which case Mr. Duplessis might run a sort of Christian Socialist state in his own Province, so far as the B.N.A. Act will permit him, and still be no use whatever to any Socialist or near-Socialist in the rest of the Dominion.

It is most significant that Mr. Duplessis was visited by Mr. Hepburn for a week-end immediately after the convention, and that their highly amicable relations seem quite undisturbed by the week's developments. Is it possible that they will constitute a special kind of Left Wing, concerned with the federal sphere only in regard to those matters which are unquestionably in its jurisdiction, chiefly money and credit, and demanding the largest possible autonomy for the Provinces to go Left Wing in their own various ways in all other respects? This would fit in nicely with the direction into which the Aberhart campaign will be forced by the courts, but will not do at all for the C.C.F. and other Socialistic elements, who need a strong central power. It is significant that in the one federal matter in which he has lately taken an interest, that of currency, Mr. Hepburn is reported to be thoroughly in sympathy with his lieutenant Mr. Colin Campbell, who in that matter is about as Left as they make them.



MUTUAL ACCORD or bi-lateral shelter. Signor Grandi the Italian Ambassador and Baron Cartier the Belgian Ambassador had only one umbrella between them when leaving a service in London recently.



# THE FRONT PAGE

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as being military at some distance. But being at present indistinguishable, shoes are not issued to militiamen attending camps because if they were issued they would almost inevitably be extensively worn by the men on their own private occasions, to the detriment of the national finances and the serious wear and tear of His Majesty's property. The men therefore turn up in that pair of their civilian shoes which seems most suitable for drilling purposes; and a great many of them have only one pair of shoes, and few of them have any whose suitability is worth talking about. It has to be remembered that shoes extending above the ankle are now totally out of fashion and almost unobtainable, yet they happen to be the only kind of shoes which will afford proper support for the feet during extended out-of-doors operations. They are required by military regulation, but that regulation has become impossible of enforcement.

The success of these periods of training is so vitally important for the safety of Canada, and is so largely dependent upon the condition of the feet of the men who undergo them, that we think it would be wise to strain a point and run some risk of military footwear being put to improper uses, rather than to subject the men to the acute discomfort which so many of them now experience, and to hamper the manoeuvres by filling the ranks with men whose marching powers rapidly become impaired. The public spirit of the men who come forward for this training is beyond praise, and should be recognized by a slightly more generous attitude on the part of the country.

## PRESS SELF-CONTROL

GOVERNMENT control of the Press as it obtains in Germany, Italy, Russia and other totalitarian states does not, of course, exist in Great Britain. The British people would not stand for censorship by compulsion and, besides, there is no need for it. All the censorship that is important is done voluntarily and by unofficial agencies. The reason for this is the highly political consciousness of the average Englishman. Not only has he a deep sense of the dignity of government—his attitude, unlike that of Canadians and Americans, is that a government is innocent until proven guilty,—but he has a full understanding and knowledge of government, its urgencies and requirements. Thus a British government does not even have to request a public body to do this or to refrain from doing that in order not to provide national embarrassment. The silence of the British Press concerning King Edward and Mrs. Simpson during the events leading to the Abdication crisis was, we are told, entirely of its own deciding. And we can equally believe that the Federation of London Wholesale News Dealers acted on its own volition when it banned a recent issue of *News Review*, the weekly news magazine. The *News Review* contained extracts from a book about Mussolini which gave a very unflattering picture of the Italian premier. The fact that the magazine was banned at the time when the negotiations for the Anglo-Italian treaty of friendship were at their height might lead one to suspect that Mr. Chamberlain had dropped a word of warning. But we would be surprised to learn that he had done so. The Federation of London Wholesale News Dealers—being composed of Englishmen—has as sharp a nose for political impropriety as their government.

## MR. LAPOINTE TURNS THE KEY

MR. LAPOINTE has turned the key in the Quebec Padlock Act, and it will not be returned again unless and until the Privy Council decides that it is partly or wholly unconstitutional. The Minister of Justice naturally could not tell the truth about the reasons why he turned it, for they consist merely in the fact that the government would have lost more votes in Quebec by disallowing the measure than it would have gained elsewhere. That is obviously not the kind of consideration that one can put forward officially in a state document; but even so we wish he had put a little more stress upon the general desirability of national unity and of abstaining from exasperating the feelings of particular sections of the country, and have been a little less sarcastic about the small number of protests received from the Province of Quebec.

Mr. Lapointe's argument that the legislation affects nobody outside of the province of Quebec is absurd. It affects every Canadian in any other



HISTORY RETOLD.

Province who wishes to convert some of the electors of Quebec, not necessarily to Communism (although it is perfectly lawful to try to convert Canadians to Communism, as Mr. Tim Buck has proved, provided that you do not try to persuade them to bring it into operation by force), but to anything that the Attorney-General of Quebec thinks is Communism or thinks he ought to suppress by calling it Communism. It certainly affects in the gravest manner any of the Socialist parties which have already been prevented from holding meetings in the Province of Quebec, not necessarily because the Attorney-General padlocked the halls in which they were to meet, but frequently because the owners of those halls were afraid that he would padlock them after the meeting and thereby subject them to serious financial loss. The law would be just as objectionable if there was not one single person in the Province of Quebec who did

not support it; precisely as the Alberta legislation which Mr. Lapointe has already disallowed would have been just as objectionable, and would have been just as speedily disallowed, if there had not been a single voter in Alberta who was not a convinced Social Creditor.

There would not, we imagine, have been much protest from any qualified electors of the Southern States in 1860 against state legislation prohibiting the holding of meetings to advocate the abolition of slavery; and as a result it became necessary to fight a terrible civil war in order to solve a problem which the States themselves had made it impossible to solve by persuasion. There are grave risks about the possible suppression of any kind of political doctrine that does not involve absolute treason to the state, and it is wise to give even the word treason a fairly narrow definition.

# GREATEST ADVENTURE

(Continued from Page One)

been recognized as one of Canada's greatest surgeons.

For a young man of his restless energy it was inevitable that the war should be a turning point in his career. He tells how in the latter months of 1914 he used to stand looking out of his office window at the junction of two main streets in Fort William and ruefully watch the boys from the West passing through for the scene of war. He had a young wife and three babies, but he just could not stand it; so in January 1915, the war having failed to end by Christmas, he started for the front on his own. When he arrived overseas he found it was not so easy for a surgeon to secure appointment as he had assumed. Dejectedly he walked the streets of London and Paris and finally by lucky chance was accepted by the French Army. Later he was transferred to the Canadian Army Medical Corps, detailed to the 21st Battalion. His manifold experiences are told in "A Surgeon at Arms." Working on the bloody field of Vimy his heroism was such that he was awarded the Military Cross, but in 1917 his health broke down and he was invalided home.

THE war is directly responsible for his entry into politics. Up to that time he had been a Liberal because it was family tradition. One of the honors conferred on him after he went overseas by Fort William friends was to nominate him as Liberal candidate for the House of Commons whenever a general election should be called. It was therefore as an absentee candidate that he came home in 1917 to find the political situation greatly changed. War experience had convinced him of the necessity of conscription. The Conservatives had a candidate in the field pledged to the same cause, an old friend named Tom Horne. The Unionist party having been formed to carry conscription, Horne withdrew in his favor, and thus he was elected to the House of Commons in 1917 as a Unionist Liberal. When the fusion formed to carry on the war dissolved in 1921, he decided to stay with Hon. Arthur Meighen and the friends who had been his associates from the day he entered the House. His elevation as Minister of Civil Re-Establishment came in 1921, and when Meighen was defeated he went into Opposition with him.

AT THE time he entered the Commons he was a theoretical free-trader, partly because his studies had not carried him very far in the field of economics. During the years between 1921 and 1925, when the Harding Administration in the United States had adopted the principle of economic nationalism in its most extreme form, he read everything that he could lay his hands on, on fiscal and tariff questions, and decided that, willy-nilly, protection was the only policy for Canada. As years went on he became one of the most fluent exponents of the Conservative view on these subjects, and in the campaigns of 1925 and 1926 was in demand on platforms throughout Canada, not only because of his knowledge, but of his charming personality and humor.

When the 1930 campaign ended in victory, it was a foregone conclusion that Dr. Manion would be included in the Bennett cabinet, and he was allotted the onerous portfolio of Railways and Canals. Mr. Bennett's high opinion of his colleague was expressed shortly afterward in the following terms: "He is one who by his force of character has won a great place in the State, and has brought high honor to himself and to the position which he holds. He has the wit of his race, to which he does great credit. He is lovable, he is genial, he is companionable. He is thoughtful and loyal. He is painstaking and hard-working and he loves his country intensely."

THE industry to which Mr. Bennett alluded was displayed in the manner in which Dr. Manion tackled the outrageously distended "overhead" of the Canadian National Railways. He has told in detail of the independent study he made, which resulted not only in the resignation of Sir Henry Thornton, but the reduction of annual administrative costs by many

millions of dollars. It is Dr. Manion's boast that if better business conditions ever do return for the railways, he has given the Canadian National system a chance to benefit thereby. Economy had been his watchword ever since he had taken public office in 1921, and is still at the root of his political thinking; though he admits that economy is never a popular policy in such a democracy as ours.

Disagreements, born of temperament rather than principle, arose between his leader and himself during the latter years of the Bennett régime. In 1935, like many colleagues, he was defeated in his own home town and at 54 he found himself for the first time in his life at loose ends. He had lived a very full life since youth, and with time on his hands set about to write another book, the fascinating volume "Life is an Adventure." Dr. Manion's literary gifts are higher than any other political leader in this country's history, and in his pages, illumined by delightful anecdote, he unconsciously reveals an amazing zest for life and knowledge and responsibility. Coming from a party politician the book is amazingly impartial and pungent in its judgments. His character studies of the men he knew during his eighteen years in parliament, and those whom he encountered abroad, are profoundly interesting. His friendship for certain political opponents is generously expressed.

THOUGH in the recent Convention Mr. Bennett gave no indication that he had any personal choice in the matter of a successor, it is a question whether Dr. Manion has been forgiven certain criticisms. He described him as the most brilliant Prime Minister Canada has ever had, but "the most temperamental and explosive." Of his personal character and intellectual power he had the highest opinion, but he alleges that Mr. Bennett helped to bring about his own defeat by failure to give his Ministers collectively or individually due credit or meed of praise for their good work,—a course which led the public to estimate them as nonentities and gave birth to the charge that his Government was a dictatorship. He was also caustic about the manner in which the Conservative organization, which had won power in 1930, was destroyed, and no attempt to restore it made until too late.

When writing this book Dr. Manion possibly thought his own political career was over, but nevertheless set down his ideas for the solution of our chief problems: Finance, Railways and Unemployment. They include a re-financing of our national debt at lower rates of interest; and rigid economies in railroad management, by enforced co-operation, not amalgamation. Unemployment he considers the gravest of all our problems and he would grapple with it by a general plan to increase productive employment and by unemployment insurance. Dr. Manion, it may be said, was the first man in the Bennett cabinet to realize the coming problem of relief; and as early as December 1930 he urged co-ordination of all forces private and public to meet it. The ideas he set down two years ago are reflected to some extent in the resolutions adopted by the recent Convention, and will undoubtedly be expanded in future speeches.

THE new leader's happy attitude toward his fellow men has no doubt been reinforced by his own extremely happy domestic life. When young he married a distinguished French-Canadian lady, and in his three handsome sons are blended two major race streams. It is natural therefore that he should be rather scornful of certain curious persons in English-speaking Canada, who think that the cause of the Empire can be served by widening racial divisions, and who seem to hold it against him that his candidacy found favor among compatriots whose language he speaks, and whom he has known all his life.

For Dr. Manion life has so far been an adventure; and he is now embarked on his greatest adventure. Let us hope that the smile which has radiated so long will not be overshadowed by the inevitable vexations of his new post.

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## PHOTOGRAPH COMPETITION

Judging in the "General" class of the Summer Photograph Competition was held last week and the judges found little difficulty in awarding the first prize of Five Dollars to Gordon M. Tranter, 3048 First Street W., Calgary, for his very fine study, "Deserted Shack." Second prize, a copy of Jay's "Camera Conversations," was won by E. W. Skelton, Wallaceburg, Ont. These pictures will be reproduced in a later issue of SATURDAY NIGHT. The judges were unable to select any photographs other than those by Mr. Tranter and Mr. Skelton which they considered worthy of awards; consequently there is no list of Honorable Mentions.

Prizes in the "Special" class are awarded today (July 16) for the best pictures in that class, "action, drama or character interest," received up to noon. The first prize in the "Special" class is Ten Dollars, and the second prize a copy of "Camera Conversations" and Three Dollars. Photographs in either class may be sent in at any time, and if not designated will be assigned to the proper class by the judges. Prints should be at least four inches in major measurement. Data as to camera, film, exposure, filters, aperture, development, etc., should be provided. Return of photographs is not guaranteed, but every effort is made to return unsuccessful entries if accompanied by postage.

## THE PARK

WE ARE of life with sunlit hair,  
With languid women, slender-chinned,  
Who smile and easily watch a flare  
Of children rolled with bounce of wind.  
The sky brings random whiffs that jar  
Unordered petals, filmy sleeves,  
While all mechanic sounds are far  
Beyond the grass, beyond the leaves.

Toronto

—ALAN CREIGHTON



THE "MAN FROM HEAVEN" ROCK. Nobody seems to know whether this figure in a rock on the beach near the Indian village of Metlakatla, B.C., was carved by human hands or by erosion, but the Indians have a legendary explanation from which the rock takes its name. The legend tells how a young man of the tribe took a trip to Heaven and was greatly pleased with the glories of the place. Unfortunately one day he accidentally fell out and plunged to earth with such force that he left this impression on the rock.

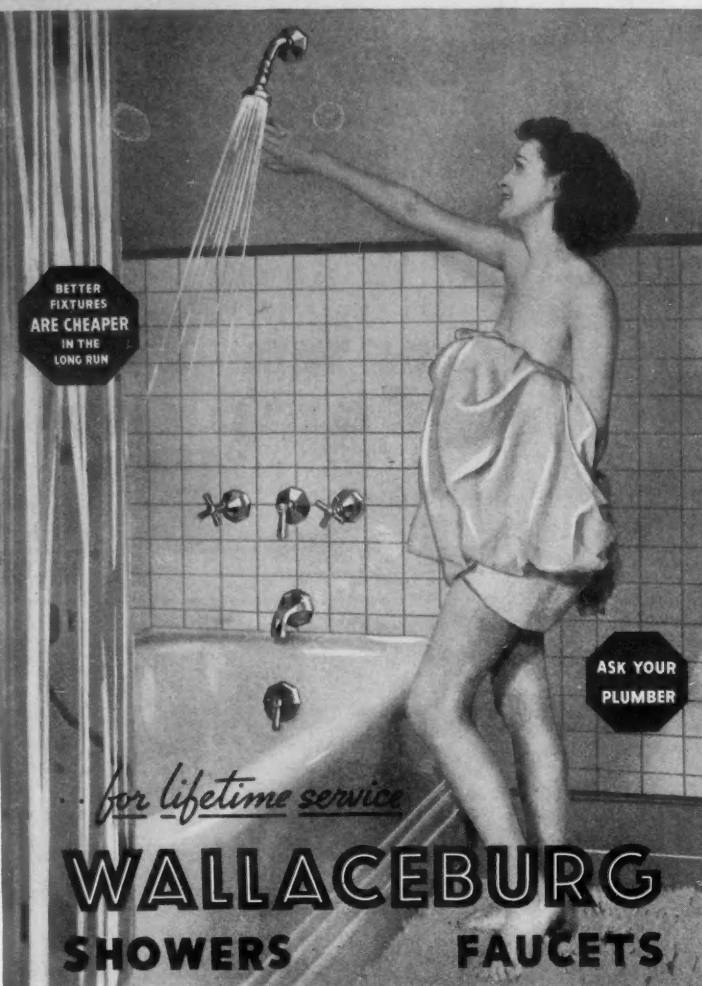
—Photo by George Hartle, Box 74, Prince Rupert, B.C.



PUBLISHER. John M. Imrie, managing director of the Edmonton Journal, who was recently presented with this portrait of himself by the Edmonton Chamber of Commerce in appreciation of his preparation and submission of the Chamber's brief to the Rowell Commission. The portrait is by N. de Grandmaison.



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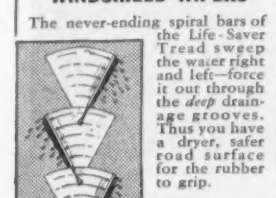
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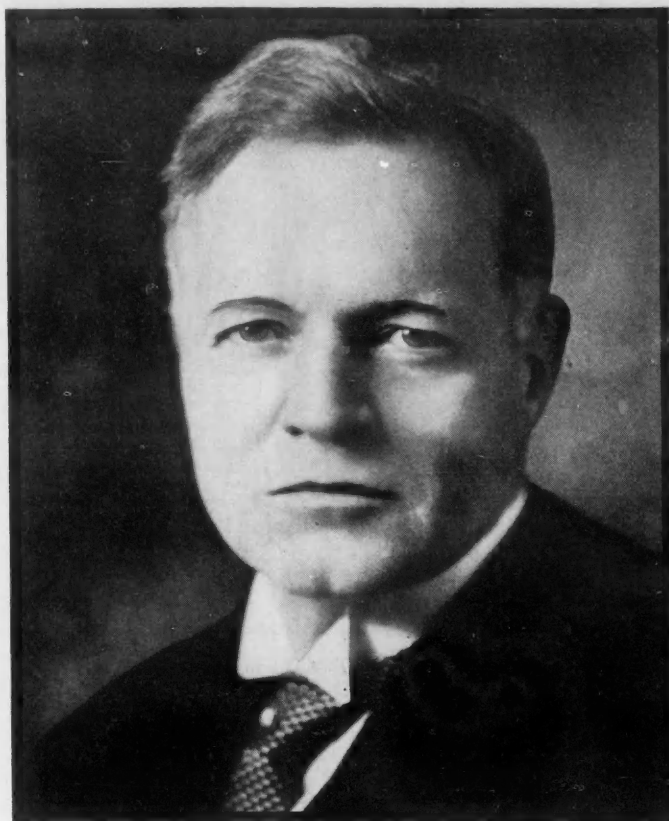


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TREAD SKID  
PROTECTION

2 GOLDEN PLY  
BLOW-OUT  
PROTECTION

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SKID-PROTECTION OF LIFE-SAVER TREAD ——— GOLDEN PLY BLOW-OUT PROTECTION



THE NEW LEADER. The most recent photograph of Hon. R. J. Manion.

## WELL, HE GOT IT

BY RIDEAU BANKS

ALMOST twenty eventful years in political journalism, featured by at least an average number of mistakes in fair Prophecy's dangerously alluring name, should have done much to perfect SATURDAY NIGHT'S Parliamentary Correspondent in the fine creative art of producing alibis.

Unfortunately, however, years which have been otherwise fruitful and so full of interest as to be always worthwhile have been barren in this regard. To be proven wrong in his predictions is an experience to which SATURDAY NIGHT'S Correspondent has been no stranger in the past. And a characteristic strain of pessimism prevents him from hoping for immunity from similar discomfiture in the future. But whenever such situations do arise, he is unhappily incapable of taking refuge from concrete facts in comforting processes of explanatory logic.

All of which is simply by way of frank and free admission that this letter, which for some weeks has contended that Hon. Dr. R. J. Manion would not be returned to the post of Federal Leader of the Conservative party, was wrong. Dr. Manion is now the new chieftain of Toryism in Canada. He enters into the distinguished line of succession of such illustrious men as Macdonald, Tupper, Borden, Meighen, and Bennett. The attempt to explain away his victory, in order to defend predictions previously made, is simply to emphasize its noteworthy character.

HOWEVER, a wealth of deservedly congratulatory material is being poured out these days on Dr. Manion's behalf. In view of this fact—and of the further circumstance now made obvious that the views of this writer have no effective weight in any event—perhaps it is permissible for this letter to continue to be a voice in the wilderness for another week at least and to depart so far from the platitudinous as to suggest that the conclave of Federal Toryism just ended heralds the decline of a once-great Party to the status now occupied by Liberalism in Great Britain.

This view, however wide the regret and the anxiety which it may occasion, definitely has its adherents on Parliament Hill. A minority of the Tories subscribe to it in their franker moments. And it is held almost universally among the Liberals, where it is based less upon the selection of Dr. Manion as a Leader than it is upon the almost incredibly weak and innocuous program which the master-minds of the party drafted as a platform.

THE basis of the case against the convention is stated by those who see in it the handwriting on the wall for Conservatism and not the prospect of being born anew largely as follows:

Can a great party so far forget itself as to throw its history and traditions to the winds and hope for survival, let alone success? Can it pursue gross, material patronage instead of the vision of a definite and high mission of public service and expect a patriotic citizenship to entrust the destinies of the nation into its greedy hands?

A majority of the delegates to last week's convention—at least 830 as against 648—will answer, of course, that the Conservative Party cannot be so accused. They will explain and defend the Manion Leadership, for example, on the grounds that it represents Toryism's patriotic determination to be the party of national unity—to which end the Orange Ontario wing of the party was prepared to sacrifice itself even to the point of serving under the adherent of a faith to which they were traditionally opposed.

UNQUESTIONABLY, if the Manion Leadership could be looked upon as symbolic of Conservatism's determination for national unity, its motive would be one of authentic and undeniable statesmanship. The only feature that then would be open to criticism would be the selection of Dr. Manion as an appropriate Chieftain to enlist support in the province to which the Tory Party is especially

anxious to appeal. To believe that Quebec will rally to a Leader who deserted the great Laurier on the Conscription issue requires an optimism which Dr. Manion's 830 supporters in the convention evidently possess, but which is not shared universally on Parliament Hill.

Unfortunately, however, there was little evidence in the convention upon which to base the argument that Dr. Manion was chosen out of the determination of the delegates that national unity must triumph. Instead, the argument which elected him was the slogan that the Conservative Party had had too many statesmen and not enough politicians in its leadership. This slogan was the cry particularly of the delegates from some patronage-hungry Orange Ontario ridings. Tired of being denied the fruits and the spoils of office in Federal and Provincial fields alike, they committed themselves recklessly to the strategy of choosing a Leader on the basis of the appeal which he was believed capable of making to the members of a minority faith and a minority race in the Dominion.

THIS desperation for power and patronage of the rank-and-file delegates from the Orange Ontario ridings that swung the result was also the underlying motive of the platform which the convention adopted. Conservatives, who a few years ago scornfully ridiculed Liberal Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King for his tariff policy of doing nothing to provoke the United States people, set out deliberately themselves not to provoke any section whatever of the Canadian voting public. On every major issue the platform committee trimmed its sails in an incredibly naive attempt to catch every political wind that is blowing in any part of the Dominion.

As a result, Conservatism's program is almost unbelievably innocuous. The Party which had applied the label of a "do-nothing" administration to the Mackenzie King government so effectively that the title was beginning to stick, unaccountably turned right around and revealed itself as a "do-nothing" party by the program which it adopted. Its employment plank is an amazing confusion of ambiguous phrases, and meaningless generalities. The only features of it which conceivably might be translated into concrete terms of jobs for the country's workless are the housing and public works proposals which it boldly hijacks from the present Liberal Government's policy. There is a significant bid for the support of the Ontario mining millionaires by promises of reduced taxation which conceivably indicates the source from which financial support is expected. There is a plank against railway amalgamation calculated to capture, if possible, the railway workers' votes. And the important issue of constitutional amendment is shelved entirely by taking refuge behind the Rowell Commission, regardless of the fact that the late Chieftain of the party, Mr. R. B. Bennett, has been unsparing in his denunciations of that body.

THE chief defect of the new platform, however, is its failure to express any definite political philosophy. It is true that it has the old Tory tariff principles distributed amongst several clauses. But the tariff has ceased for some years to be a mark of classic distinction between the two main parties. Actually, therefore, there is nothing in the new Conservative platform with which a supporter of the present Liberal administration could not agree.

The strategy, of course, is to avoid having a definite platform which will invite attack, and to win on the mistakes that the Liberal Government may be expected to make. In other words, the game which the Conservative Convention played politically was the old game of the "Ins" versus the "Outs."

The question is, however, whether the Canadian public is prepared to continue playing that venerable pastime. And in this connection the Herridge incident at the Tory conclave becomes important. For the former Minister to Washington, whether or not one agrees with his



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views, is at least symbolic of a new wing which has been growing up in Conservatism in recent years. It was represented first of all by Hon. "Harry" Stevens and his insurgent Reconstruction Party movement, but more recently its chief crusader has been Mr. Herridge. And Mr. Herridge, protesting that the platform which the convention was adopting was "a lot of junk and an insult to this convention," was fighting for a plank which would keep the so-called "Reform" wing within the Tory fold.

THE former Minister to Washington was met with cries of "throw him out." But the feeling on Parliament Hill is that the convention did not need to throw Mr. Herridge out, but that he was gone already when the milk-and-water platform was adopted. And the belief is that the innocuousness of the Tory program makes a new third party inevitable in Federal politics. It will be a left-wing party representing presumably a fusion of the Herridge-Stevens-McGeer-Tucker followings. Its cry will be monetary policy. And when an election comes it may well be such a menace that the situation will be the recent affair in Saskatchewan all over again. That is to say, the Conservatives will find that the rightist position is occupied by the Liberals, and that Toryism's normal following will coalesce with them against a

common left-wing threat. In brief, it is not difficult to argue that last week's convention was concerned with ward politics on a national scale, and that it lost sight of the magnificent idealistic principles by which alone a real Conservatism can live. The whole story of the sorry tragedy is too long and too full of detail to be more than indicated in one letter. There were many angles of strong human interest. For example by whom, and why, was Hon. J. Earl Lawson "betrayed", as he certainly was? And why did Georges Heon, French-speaking secretary of the Convention, have his Chateau Laurier headquarters in the Manion headquarters? What interests were responsible for the scandalous whispering campaign against "M. A." Macpherson when the distinguished Saskatchewan Conservative loomed as a real threat to the Convention machine? And how close did Right Honourable R. B. Bennett come to intervening at the last moment to save the party from a Manion leadership, and what circumstance prevented his candidature? Unfortunately, these are all stories that cannot yet be told. The present fact is that the Liberals are very happy over the result of the Tory Convention, except when they pause sufficiently to reflect with alarm upon the definite threat of a new third party which it leaves behind it.



THIS GIANT MUSKIE was taken from the channel waters of Georgian Bay, near the far-famed Ojibway, Ojibway Island, Pointe-au-Baril, Ontario. The waters surrounding the Island abound in fighting bass, pike and pickerel as well as battling 'lunge.



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## —History of Canada, July 4-11

# A HOT POLITICAL WEEK

CANADA experienced more genuine political excitement during the past week than it has during any week for many, many years, probably not even excluding times of federal election campaigns. The interest of the people of the Dominion in the Conservative convention at Ottawa, judging from the amount of space devoted to it by the newspapers and the avidity with which the newspapers were read, can only be compared for intensity with the interest of the leaders of Conservative inner circles in keeping the party safe for themselves. Hon. Dr. R. J. Manion was chosen as leader on the second ballot, defeating four other candidates, M. A. MacPherson of Regina, and Denton Massey, Joseph Harris and Hon. J. Earl Lawson of Toronto. The name of the party was changed from "Liberal-Conservative" to "National Conservative." Its chance of eventually providing again the basis of a genuine opposition party to the Liberals by adopting a platform either distinctly to the Right or distinctly to the Left of the Federal Liberal policies was turned down, the platform that was adopted containing little that could not have been adopted by the Liberals themselves. All progressive or radical elements in the convention were frowned upon, booed down, or practically read out of the party. These included Mr. Herridge. In the early stages of the convention the Quebec delegation was antagonized in almost every way possible. The net result appears to be that Dr. Manion is left with a fairly free hand to rebuild the party from the ground up, a not undesirable state of affairs for a leader as competent as he is.

## DOMINION

Defence: Prime Minister King announced that he had informed the British Government that Canada is willing to provide training facilities for British pilots in Canadian flying schools which would be under the authority of the Canadian Minister of National Defence. Sir Kingsley Wood, Secretary of State for Air, told the British House of Commons that an officer is being sent to Canada to explore the possibilities of such an arrangement. The Department of National Revenue announced that exports of arms, ammunition and other materials of war from Canada during June totalled \$285,922.

Grain: Prime Minister King announced that the Government has decided to allow the Canadian Wheat Board to buy all wheat offered to it during the coming crop year without any of the limitations imposed during the year just closing. U.S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported that Canada was second among the wheat exporting nations of the world during twelve months ending June 30: Australia was first, the U.S. third, and Argentina fourth.

Padlock: Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, reported to the Governor-in-Council that he was not prepared to recommend the disallowance of the Quebec Padlock Law.

Parks: Ernest Arthur Smith has been appointed superintendent of the new Prince Edward Island National Park, Hon. T. A. Crerar announced.

Radio: Gladstone Murray, General Manager of the CBC, announced the formation of a National Advisory Council on the broadcasting of religious services, the following denominations being represented: Baptist Church, Church of England, Presbyterian Church, Roman Catholic Church and United Church.

Refugees: At the Inter-Governmental Refugee Committee meetings in Paris, Hume Wrong on behalf of Canada pledged the sympathy of the Canadian Government and a kindly interpretation of the Canadian immigration laws for European political refugees.

## ALBERTA

Privy Council Appeals: The judicial committee of the Privy Council reserved judgment on Alberta's bill to tax chartered banks and declined to rule on the press bill and the bill to regulate credit since they can no longer be operative owing to the repeal of the Alberta Social Credit Act.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA

Contracts: Hon. G. S. Pearson, Minister of Labor, announced that contractors accepting contracts on the joint federal and provincial road program may hire only 15 per cent. of their labor as they please to fill key positions, that 50 per cent. of all workers must be taken from government relief rolls; that one-fifth of this 50 per cent. must be registered homeless unemployed single men, and that the remaining 35 per cent. are to be needy citizens living in the district where the work is being done.

## ONTARIO

Education: The new curriculum for Grades VII and VIII authorized by the Department of Education listed seven subjects, health, social studies, English, science, mathematics, music and art, as obligatory, while crafts, home economics and agriculture are optional subjects.

Government House: Chorley Park, until recently Ontario's Government House, was accepted as a gift from the Provincial Government by the Toronto Hospital for Sick Children.

## QUEBEC

Cabinet: Premier Duplessis announced that he has dismissed Hon. F. J. Leduc, Minister of Roads, from his Cabinet and that he has taken over the roads portfolio himself. Mr. Leduc issued a statement challenging Mr. Duplessis to make explicit accusations against him and hinting that patronage pressure was one of the causes of his dismissal. Premier Duplessis now holds three portfolios.

## SASKATCHEWAN

Single Unemployed: W. A. Dawson, provincial director of relief, announced that, to prevent any influx

of single unemployed persons, Saskatchewan will refuse to issue relief to outside residents, although relief will be continued to needy residents provided they return to the municipalities in which they have acquired residence qualifications.

## OBITUARY

Alward, Vaughan L., Havelock, N.B., former vice-president Simmons Bed Co., former president American Furniture Mart Corp. (64). Atkinson, Mrs. Mary, Toronto (102). Bourgeois, Phil, Lowe Farm, Man., Conservative candidate in Provencher in federal election of 1935 (46). Cartwright, Conway Edward, Vancouver, former divisional engineer of Pacific division of C.P.R., veteran of Riel Rebellion, nephew of late Sir Richard Cartwright (74). Crepau, Jules, Montreal, former director of departments for city of Montreal (64). Day, Prof. William H., Bradford, Ont., former member of staff of Ontario Agricultural College, initiator of Holland marsh reclamation and settlement scheme. Demers, Capt. L. A., Ottawa, former Dominion Commissioner of Wrecks, founder of Marine School in Montreal (75). Dickson, Dr. Charles Rea, Toronto, pioneer in X-ray therapy, former president American Electro-Therapeutic Association, first president and general secretary Canadian National Institute for the Blind, former general secretary Canadian Red Cross, one of founders of Order of St. John of Jerusalem in Canada (79). Dubois, Jean Baptiste, Montreal, noted cellist, founder of Dubois String Quartette, former teacher in Gnet Conservatory of Music (67). Fautou, Jean, (K.C.), Montreal, councillor of Montreal Bar, former Conservative candidate in Maisonneuve-Rosemount (43). Forbes, George Edward, Montreal, former partner in wholesale grocery firm of Forbes Bros., Ltd. (86). Gagne, John E., North Bay, Ont., chief of police guard at nursery of Dionne quintuplets (57). Gibson, William Henry, Bracebridge, Ont., retired director General Baking Co. Gibson, Robert,

Prince Rupert, B.C., sergeant of British Columbia provincial police. Girard, Henri, Montreal, provincial government auditor, former mayor of Drummondville, former secretary-treasurer of Sorel (79). Gorman, John D., Buckingham, Que., secretary of Papineau County Liberal Association, former alderman of Buckingham (60). Graham, John, London, Ont., assistant engineer federal Department of Public Works for Western Ontario district (48). Hawes, Dr. A. P., Penticton, B.C., former federal veterinary inspector for the Okanagan. Lecomte, Joseph, St. Boniface, Man., former mayor of St. Boniface, member of Manitoba Legislature 1883-6 (88). Loosby, Clarence, Vancouver, veteran of Riel Rebellion, former vice-president R.C.M.P. Veterans Association (72). MacKenzie, Rev. Murdoch, (D.D.), Toronto, pioneer Canadian missionary in Honan, China, former Moderator Presbyterian Church in Canada (80). McCrae, Miss Mary E., Tillsonburg, Ont., associate editor of the Tillsonburg Observer. Moore, Dr. Arthur H., Liverpool, N.S., former president and vice-chancellor of King's College, Halifax (69). Morris, William, (K.C.), Sherbrooke, Que., former mayor of Sherbrooke, former chairman of board of trustees of Bishop's University, former member of council of Canadian Bar Association (74). Morin, Louis J. S., (K.C.), Montreal, former professor of criminal law at University of Montreal, former treasurer of Montreal Bar (68). Palwick, P. Graham, Winnipeg, director of school orchestras for Winnipeg School Board (50). Pennington, John D., Hamilton, Ont., founder of Valley City Seating Co. (89). Philip, David, Winnipeg, former Manitoba King's Printer, former secretary of Winnipeg Liberal Association (75). Pybus, Capt. Henry, Vancouver, master of various Pacific liners (88). Ramsey, George Burton, Quebec, founder of Citadel Brick Co., one of founders of Ramsey, Craig & Co., organizer Quebec Sailors' Institute (81). Service, W. J., Prince Rupert, B.C., acting inspector of British Columbia provincial police (55).

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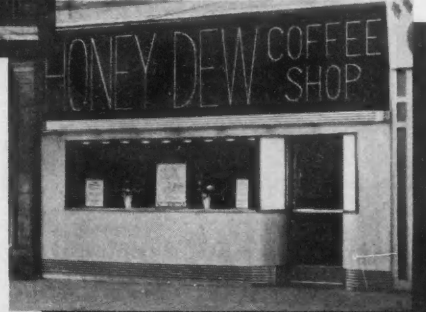
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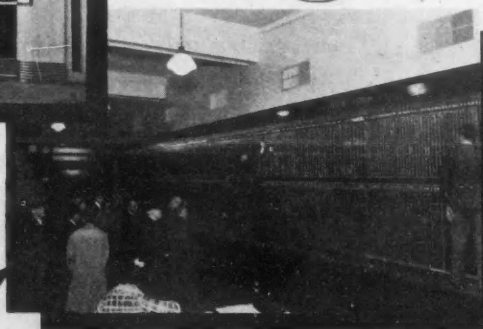
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## WHAT HOUSING REALLY NEEDS

BY H. S. MAW

DURING past years a great deal of excellent material has been written, all sorts of suggestions have been made, and a lot of effort has been expended, in an endeavor to provide a solution for housing and unemployment.

Once again the Federal Government through Labor Minister Rogers is making a determined effort to do something to stir up housing enthusiasm. The Government is suggesting laying aside huge sums of money, which during the next few years will be offered for the encouragement of home building, low rental housing, etc.

I feel that this gesture on the part of the Government is a very laudable one, but it seems to be weak in its economic structure.

Why is it necessary for our Federal Government to be forced to take measures of this sort? I feel there must be something lacking somewhere. I agree very profoundly with the remarks of Mr. James Cameron given over the radio at the Ford Sunday Evening Hour a few weeks ago, when he spoke words to this effect:—"In a democracy, no government can successfully play 'the little father of the people'. It best serves economic life by preserving a state of national tranquillity in which public confidence flourishes, and self-reliance, rather than government-reliance, becomes the people's habit."

It should not be necessary for the government to say "let us face your troubles for you."

THOSE who have made a special study of housing and slum clearance have noted what has been done in this respect in other cities, principally European, and have doubtless been deeply impressed with the wonderful efforts made by the Austrians in Vienna, with their municipal housing scheme, but how far did this relieve the economic situation? Austria was a bankrupt state before the Anschluss.

Some of the finest housing schemes to be found anywhere are those in England, which are privately owned

and in no way financially backed by the Government. I could mention several of these. Messrs. Rowntree's garden village at New Earswick, York, Messrs. Cadbury's development at Bournville near Birmingham, Messrs. Lever Brothers' delightful village of Port Sunlight.

Why cannot some of our huge organizations in Canada be inspired to emulate the efforts of companies such as these and in doing this relieve the Government of some of its financial burdens?

Why cannot Parliament and our municipal governing bodies get together and encourage private companies to do something to relieve the housing situation?

I FEEL sure that if a definite proposal was made, and these companies were guaranteed partial relief from taxation and a reduced assessment on any new enterprise aimed at relieving unemployment and providing modern housing conditions, more than one of these privately owned companies would seriously consider the proposal.

There are acres of undeveloped land lying idle in and around our larger cities, which pay unreasonable taxes. There are city blocks of disreputable buildings which are an insult to any self-respecting city, which are taxed almost to the hilt. All these properties are crying out for development, and offer splendid opportunities for housing such as is suggested above. I feel it could be made possible for the large business house or factory whose offices are on the outskirts of a city to develop a garden village on some of this outlying property, which would be composed of bungalow houses, detached or semi-detached, with ample garden space and not too crowded. On the other hand if the large business house is situated in the busy centre of a city, a complete city block could be developed with modern apartments or maisonettes of varying sizes, arranged to give ample light and air, and a pleasant view on to garden courts. In either case the primary



TWEEDSMUIR'S SONS GO FAR AFIELD. The Hon. John Buchan (right) and the Hon. Alastair Buchan who arrived in Canada recently on the Empress of Britain. The Hon. John will spend the next twelve months at Cape Dorset, Baffin Land, as an employee of the Hudson's Bay Company, while the Governor-General's youngest son will visit the Calgary Stampede and then spend some weeks working on a ranch on the Alberta-Montana border.

object would be to provide up-to-date and modern living accommodation for the employees of the company at a rental which would be reasonable.

UNDER existing conditions the discouraging feature which practically forbids this type of endeavor is the cost, and the high rentals which would have to be charged to give the owner any sort of return for the investment.

After allowances have been made for interest on the total expenditure, maintenance, costs, depreciation, insurance, taxes, etc., the rentals have reached such a peak that the scheme is economically prohibitive.

Therefore my suggestion is, that for the purpose of helping the housing problem and reducing unemployment, Parliament and our municipal bodies offer special dispensation to privately owned companies of high standing, and for a period of say fifteen years guarantee that the taxes on the properties developed be not increased over and above the taxes already existing, and that the companies be allowed to charge interest at a rate not to exceed 5 per cent. on the total investment.

I feel sure that if this could be arranged more than one of these companies would be sufficiently interested to tackle a job of this nature.

## WORLD OF ART

BY GRAHAM MCINNES

GENEVA PARK, Lake Couchiching, where the National Council of Y.M.C.A.'s of Canada own and operate their summer centre, has long been noted for its cultural and educational activities. This year marks the fourth occasion on which a large exhibition of Canadian painting, sculpture and ceramics has been arranged there, and those concerned are to be congratulated on their willingness to place before a public which is drawn from all classes and professions in Canada and the United States examples of the work of some of our younger artists.

This year's exhibition opened on June 21st and will run through the summer. It consists of twenty-eight paintings, ranging from work by senior landscapists like Jackson and Milne to the younger men such as Frank Casey, Robert Ross and Caven Atkins. There are also a group of Dora Wechsler's ceramic satires and some wood sculpture by Florence Wyle. Work is on view from Ontario, Quebec and the Maritimes, and will be seen not only by the casual visitor but by such august bodies as the Canadian Institute on Economics and Politics.

THE Indian, his habits and way of life, have long been among the most interesting subject matter upon which Canadian painters might draw. But until recent years, the value of paintings based on Indian life has been more or less documentary, though one may make an honorable exception in the case of the late Edmund Morris.

Now, of course, the old Indian ways are rapidly vanishing, and because of this a painter like Paul Kane assumes an added importance. Near Banff, however, in the Stoney Indian Reserve at Morley, Alta.; much remains to interest the artist, and not only Canadians, but Americans such as W. Langdon Kihn and Carl Rungius have drawn on this rich material. Though he is little known in the East, Peter Whyte—a native of Banff—has done much fine work in recording, with a sensitive eye, the last remains of this old culture, while Paul Rackette has preserved the features of many fine types in the Lethbridge district. Further out on the prairie, James Henderson of Qu'Appelle, Sask., has executed many fine portraits, some of which have found their way to the National Gallery.

#### COMING EVENTS

MARCEL HUBERT, the celebrated French cellist whose initial appearance on this continent was a tour of Canada a few seasons ago, is to be the guest artist at next Thursday's Promenade Symphony Concert conducted by Reginald Stewart at the University of Toronto Arena. It was immediately following his appearance in this country that Hubert made his New York debut, and since that time he has been heard throughout the United States and Europe, in concert and with leading orchestras of both continents.

Hubert filled his first concert engagements when he was eleven years old, and two years later won the coveted Premier Prix at the Paris Conservatoire. His success after that was immediate, and there is no doubt that many Canadians who served overseas will remember the shy youth who traveled around back of the lines entertaining the troops.

From his Prom appearance, M. Hubert will be heard with the orchestra in Saint-Saens' Concerto for Violoncello and Orchestra in A Minor and later in the concert will return for a group of solos selected from the works of Tartini, Faure and Davidoff.

Mr. Stewart will conduct the orchestra in a performance of Brahms' Symphony No. 3 in F Major. The concert will conclude with "Roses from the South" by Strauss.

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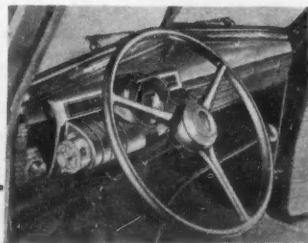


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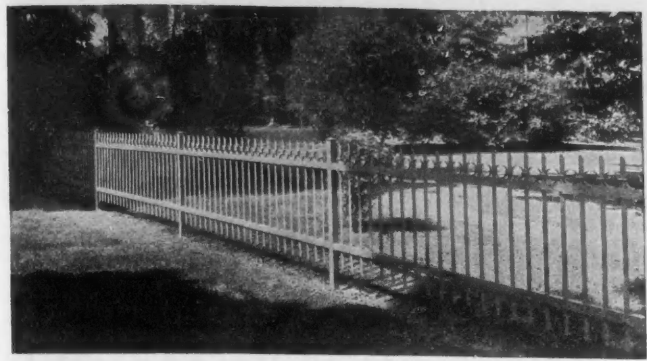
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THE PRESIDENT OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, Dr. Edward Benes attends the Exhibition of Baroque Art, covering the period from 1600 to 1800 which recently was opened in the Wallenstein Palace at Prague. The Exhibition will continue to September and is one of the outstanding attractions for travelers in Europe this year.





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A TASTEFUL, charming and withal a vital program was provided by the Promenade Symphony Orchestra at Varsity Arena last week. Atmospheric conditions were such that listlessness might have been pardoned both in the musicians and the audience, but as it turned out, each seemed to magnetize the other. The major section (the broadcast) was purely classical in character, but not severely so. Some of us are old enough to remember when the phrase "classical music" was used as a bogey to frighten the uninitiated, but happily listeners of today know it for what it always was, a joyous channel of release from care. At any rate that is true of Bach's Brandenburg Concerto, No. 3, and Beethoven's 7th Symphony.

A note on the Bach opus stated that it was one of several sister works written for the "eccentric" Margraf of Brandenburg, who collected concertos as a hobby. I cannot regard this hobby as a proof of eccentricity. For a man who can afford it, to collect blue blooded dogs or rare postage stamps is regarded as proof of his healthy and sober citizenship. Why not concertos? The Margraf could afford them, and what was better, could afford to have them performed, and I trust that he got as much enjoyment out of No. 3 as I did last week. It is not a Concerto as we understand the term today, a composition for solo instrument and orchestra; rather is it a Sinfonietta for strings. Originally scored for three violins, three violas, three cellos and three double basses, it is richer still when these groups are increased, a full-flowing river of buoyant melodic utterance, captivating from the first bar to the last when played as well as it was by Mr. Stewart and the orchestra.

Mr. Stewart also distinguished himself in his rendering of Beethoven's 7th Symphony. In the happy trio of works that intervened between the 5th and the 9th with their cosmic magnitudes, Beethoven came down from the mountain peaks to the jocular atmosphere of streams and valleys. The 7th symphony has inspired many writers, themselves musicians, to rhapsodic utterance. All feel in it an exhilaration as of lovely natural surroundings, and Wagner described it as "The Apotheosis of the Dance." All through it Beethoven's spirit is joyously dancing as though a star had laughed when he was born, which unfortunately was not true. The second

# MUSICAL EVENTS

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH



THE SPEAKER SCORES. A candid camera shot taken by R. B. Morley, 600 Bay Street, Toronto, while the guest speaker was telling a good story to a luncheon club.

movement (allegretto) has a sympathetic suggestion of healthy sentiment, but the most enthralling of the movements is the last, (Allegro con brio), polyphonic, ingenious and songlike, carrying the spirits of every listener along to its enchanting coda. In this unique and difficult movement Mr. Stewart and the orchestra were at their very best. It was a rendering rich in detailed beauty, and inspiring in refined abandon. Later orchestral offerings were a melodious and once very popular old Serenade by Volkmann, the Mendelssohn Wedding March and Debussy's "Clair de Lune," the latter played with especial distinction and poetic feeling.

HAPPY as were the contributions of the orchestra, those of the duo piano team, Madeline Bone and Elsie Bennett, were equally so. Canada boasts no finer ensemble of its type; and the charm of their renderings lies not merely in their technical efficiency and perfect accord, but in the fact that they instinctively "make beauty." In rhythmical intuition, touch, refinement, phrasing and gusto they are captivating. Their most serious offering was a movement from Rachmaninoff's beautiful and mystical "Suite Fantastique." It was played with grave and haunting appeal. Later they took their hearers "into camp," so to speak, with works of a more infectious character. One of their most flawless achievements was the rendering of "Minuet a L'Antico" by William Karl Ernst Seeboeck, an Austrian who was a pupil of Brahms, but who lived and taught in Chicago from 1881 until his death in 1907 at the age of 48. Much of his music is forgotten, but this little survival has a touch of genius. Among other offerings of the two artists the brilliance of their rendering of Leonora's "Malaguena" and the delicacy of Brahms' "Cradle Song" were especially noteworthy.

FRIENDS in the United States report the interest aroused by weekly broadcasts of the "Prom" concerts across the border—especially among the myriad expatriated

Canadians. They hear plenty of good music of American origin, but this weekly broadcast is like a message from home. The addition of a vast unseen audience to the thousands of local auditors has rendered possible a broadening of the Proms' managerial policy. The use of guest conductors, so happily begun this season by Sir Adrian Boult, is to be continued. Among the visitors to be heard before the leaves begin to fall will be Charles O'Connell, the brilliant assistant conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra, who directs the concerts heard on the air on Saturday evenings from Robin Hood Dell in that city. Another will be Dr. Frank Simon, familiar to radio listeners through the concerts of his Armo Band; and yet another, Sir Ernest MacMillan of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, who has been co-operating with the "Proms" in many ways. A very famous guest artist will be heard in September in the person of the great pianist, Moriz Rosenthal, and I suspect that Rex Battle has something to do with this.

THE University of Western Ontario, London, announces the appointment to its faculty of Dr. Harvey Robb, as Musical Director. The post carries with it that of Director of the London Conservatory of Music, affiliated with the University. In many directions the institution has done much to encourage musical development in the western region of the province. Dr. Robb, formerly a widely known Toronto musician, went to London some months ago to take the post of organist and choirmaster in one of London's leading churches.

THE latest choral organization to be heard in the Oakes Garden Theatre at Niagara Falls, Ont., was the Schubert Choir of Brantford, conducted by H. K. Jordan. This choir is one of two distinguished singing bodies which Brantford possesses, and by its tonal quality and brilliance of expression has won fame not only on the air, but through concert engagements in various cities of Canada and the United States.

## THE FILM PARADE

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

LONG ago Rudolph Valentino paid a personal visit to our city. He came, some people may still remember, to conduct a beauty-contest and to say a few kind words about a nationally-advertised facial pack. It was a great day for the city.

When Valentino's private car pulled into the old Union Station the police were on hand to keep the crowd in order. But, of course, they couldn't do a thing about it. They just stood back at last and let the tide of feminine hysteria sweep past the gatemen and down the stairs to the tracks. I remember clinging to the staircase handrail and looking down; and I especially remember the three girls who had, by nail and claw, broken into the baggage room and seized an apple-barrel. They had rolled it to the edge of the cement and were now standing on it, all three, with their arms around each other's necks trying to catch a glimpse of their hero through the car window.

There were three or four of us who had been assigned to interview Valentino, and we were all as much agog as anyone in the crowd. We battled through the crowd and up the car-steps; and suddenly we were inside the car facing a rather small swarthy young man moodily smoking cigarettes.

WE ALL stood there, quite at a loss, trying to think of something to say to him. Mr. Valentino, looking tired and cross, lit another cigarette and waited, not trying for a minute to think of anything to say to us. There must have been some sort of interview; but all I can remember was Valentino saying wearily to someone—not us—that he had been up all the night before, playing solitaire. The private car, which was sensationally disordered, didn't look like a room in which someone had sat up, moodily alone, playing solitaire. It looked like a room that had been swept through by the Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse.

After a while Valentino turned away from us and looked impassively out of the window at the crowd and the three girls still balancing loyally on their apple-barrel. And then I saw that his glossy black hair was combed, very carefully but not carefully enough over a spot of baldness.

There was great rejoicing in the city all day long, and a beauty contest that lasted till morning while the orchestra played "The Parade of the

Wooden Soldiers" over and over till it was playing in its sleep. Afterwards everybody went down-town and a great many people got wonderfully drunk—it was in the prohibition era—and in a spirit of wild bravado I smoked my first cigarette. But I never went to see another Valentino picture.

NEVER, that is, until last week when I went, out of recovered curiosity, to see the revived "Son of the Sheik." And there was the inert, morose, baldish Valentino of the drawing-room car, wonderfully transformed once more into the flashing hero of the screen; larger, far larger, than life, smoothly and ecstatically dark, with narrowed eyes and quivering nostrils and a bound like a cat's, straight from the ground to the saddle. The three young girls behind giggled happily through all the Valentino love-making; and certainly the Valentino style, with its blend of intensity and impassivity, and its hint of Oriental diablerie, seemed very old-fashioned. Rudolph Valentino was *l'homme fatal* of his generation, and there haven't been any fatal heroes for a long time. Heroes now are cute and outrageous; or they are large and loose-jointed and rather confused so that any bright little woman of the screen can twist them round her little



MARCEL HUBERT, the renowned French cellist, who will appear as guest artist at next Thursday's Promenade Symphony Concert in the University of Toronto Arena.



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finger. Still if you overlook changes in style, Valentino was, hero for hero, as good as any of them, and perhaps better than most.

And apart from technical innovations and modern treatment "The Son of the Sheik" isn't so very different from any other picture we pay our money to see. It isn't so fundamentally different indeed from the current "The Rage of Paris." The stories at any rate parallel each other remarkably. In "The Son of the Sheik" Valentino, in love with a desert dancer (Vilma Banky) believes that she has betrayed him and is selling love for money. So he carries her off to his desert retreat where amid the Moorish draperies and Oriental divans, there is a scene of such heaving passion as we old-timers haven't seen in a dozen years. Then she laments and he repents. She flees, he follows; and everything winds up to a happy ending.

IN "THE Rage of Paris" the hero (Douglas Fairbanks, Jr.) discovers that pretty Danielle Darrieux is also planning to sell her kisses for currency. So he kidnaps her and carries

### ENCHANTRESS

AT YOUR voice  
The flames of autumn  
Are caught in the glow  
Of an eternal hearth-fire.

Without you,  
All forests, meadows, houses  
Are blown to another year.  
Like leaves along an empty road.  
—ALAN CREIGHTON.

her off to his hunting-lodge. There is a bedroom sequence here too, but where the Valentino sequence was sultry with passion, this one skips nimbly about the edges of suggestiveness. But the fundamental situation is the same. He accuses, she defies. She weeps, he softens. She runs away, he follows after, etc., etc., etc. "The Son of the Sheik" is in fact just the reverse or melodramatic side of modern bedroom-farce comedy.

I am not suggesting that "The Son of the Sheik" compares as entertainment with "The Rage of Paris." Some people will find it furiously funny, but most will find it furiously boring. On the other hand you are sure to find "The Rage of Paris" continuously lively and amusing. The old-fashioned situation has been worked out with many gay inventions. Danielle Darrieux is appealing and provocative, she is as funny as it is possible for a beautiful girl to be, and she twists all the bewildered young gentlemen in the picture about her little finger.

It wasn't so very difficult for her, because they were polite and affable American boys, with of course a marvellous sense of humor. But I wonder what would have happened to Mlle. Darrieux if she had met up with that cold and fatal Latin, Rudolph Valentino.

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# THE BOOKSHELF

BY HAROLD F. SUTTON

## MARGINAL NOTES

Rose Macaulay has done a full-length critical study of E. M. Forster to be called "The Writings of E. M. Forster." It is an August publication. Desmond Holdridge, author of "Escape to the Tropics," is working on a new book about his adventures on the island of Marajo, in the mouth of the Amazon. A new all nations prize novel competition is announced by a group of publishers in England, France, Germany, Hungary, Sweden, Poland, the United States, Italy, Holland and Czechoslovakia. This is the second competition of its kind. The book chosen as the international winner will receive a prize of \$15,400, according to Farrar & Rhinehart, who, together with Eric S. Pinker & Adrienne Morrison, Inc., and the Literary Guild of America, are the American sponsors. The competition will close on January 1, 1939. Judges in each country will select the best manuscript for that country and an international board, composed of Frank Swinnerton, Gaston Rageot and John Beecroft, will select the all nations' winner. The American judges are John Beecroft, Hervey Allen and T. S. Stripling. In the event that the American selection is not chosen as the international winner, Farrar & Rhinehart are offering an independent prize of \$1,000 for that book.

Ellen Glasgow is foregoing a trip to Europe this summer to work on a novel which she says has got so urgent that she cannot put it off any longer. The manuscript of Anne Morrow Lindbergh's "Listen! The Wind" has arrived from England and the New York publishers were surprised and pleased to find a 1,200 word foreword by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh. The Colonel says, in part: "This book is about a period in aviation which is now gone. The 'stratosphere' planes of the future will cross the ocean without any sense of the water below. Like a train tunneling through a mountain they will be aloof from both the problems and the beauty of the earth's surface. Wind and heat and moonlight take-offs will be of no concern to the trans-Atlantic passenger. His only contact with these elements will lie in accounts such as this book contains."

## SUPERIOR STORIES

Novellas. Toronto, Mussions. \$2.50.

BY MORLEY CALLAGHAN

THIS collection of five long short stories, or novellas, as the editors call them, makes up about the richest and most entertaining book that has come this way in a long time. At least three of the novellas are so astonishingly good and so varied in theme that it becomes simply impossible not to go around begging your friends to read them. The first of these, "The Flying Yorkshireman," by Eric Knight, a fantastic story about a Yorkshireman named Sam Small, who when visiting California, discovered that he could fly, is the kind of tale that only comes along once in a long while. As page after page passes one begins to doubt that the spontaneity, the easy natural flow, the wit and the wonder-making surprise of it all can possibly be maintained, but it goes on, never faltering; and what is most extraordinary is that here is a fantasy where the most incredible things are happening, and yet the reader is so taken in by the persuasiveness and charming good humor of Sam Small and his wife that the reality of the whole set-up is never once questioned. I never read anything of Eric Knight's before, but he certainly has a flow of humor that belongs to the first rank. I simply can't imagine any one, old or young, not getting a big hearty laugh out of such a story. If Eric Knight can go on doing this kind of thing then he has a field all to himself.

"Season of Celebration," the story of a New Year's Eve in a Bowery flop house, by Albert Maltz, is in its own way, every bit as good as "The Flying Yorkshireman." But Maltz's world is not the world of gay and charming fantasy. It is the bitter, disillusioned world of the dispossessed. When I started to read the story I kept thinking that this kind of material, the parade of outcasts in a flop house with one of the inmates dying, has been handled so successfully many times before, particularly by Gorki in "The Lower Depths" and "Creatures that Once Were Men," that it would be hard to give new freshness and poignancy to it. But here it is, fresh, powerful, stirring and heartbreaking. Maltz seems to me to have a true dramatic talent, and so the tale is told naturally in the dramatic form. But each one of the characters seems to speak out of his own being, his own secret bitterness. I found it very hard to put down. Maltz is not the most graceful writer in the world, sometimes the touch is a bit clumsy, but behind the touch you feel the passion to get down the truth as the writer is seeing it, and that is the basis of all good writing.

The third story that is so heart-breakingly good is "The Song the Summer Evening Sings," by I. J. Kapstein. It may be said against this story that since the chief emotional drive of the whole piece comes mainly out of remembering the days of one's youth somewhat sadly, that it can only produce nostalgia which is always a minor emotion. Well, Kapstein frankly goes after that emotion, and he gets it and breaks your heart with it, but he does a good deal more: by taking a particular day in the life of a boy at a given period years ago, he shows that that one day was really that last day of his true boyhood, that all the little events of that day, events which had repeated themselves many times on many other days, were really building up to an end, that after that day the life of the boy had changed and a new world was beginning for him. Besides, it isn't just the nostalgia underneath the story which makes it so heart-breaking: the reader is indeed taken in if he comes away with that impression: it is the basic truth of the writer's shrewd observation that

is doing the trick. Every little thing that he notices, or, if you will, remembers, about the boy's father and mother, the financial condition of the home, the going out in the evening to play ball, and the final dramatic death of the delivery horse, is true to the lives of millions of Americans.

THE other two stories, "Turnip's Blood," by Rachael Maddux, and "Snow in Summer," by Helen Hull, are both good, but they simply aren't as good as the other three. "Turnip's Blood," by the twenty-three-year-old Miss Maddux, starts out with such astonishing freshness and with such a sure sense of story telling that you begin to wonder if it isn't going to be the best story in the book. A rather weary middle-aged doctor encounters a curious child-girl in a park at dawn when he is on his way home from the hospital. The girl is a very remarkable character, in that she is very accomplished, very self-possessed, and yet has no ambition but to ride a white horse in a circus. When the story opens she is doing the work of a charlady in the hospital. The story has great freshness and charm and Miss Maddux has a fine and delicate talent, but for me, the story on end seemed to go suddenly cold.

Since the editors of the book, Whit Burnett and Martha Foley raise the point, something should be said about this length of story which they choose to call the novella. For hundreds of years fine work has been done in this length. Up to this time in America, editors of magazines have shied away from it, feeling probably it was not long enough to serialize and too long to run among their short stories. All I can add to the discussion is this: It is beyond me how editors of commercial magazines could pass over at least three of these stories, even if it meant throwing their monthly supply in the wastebasket.

## NO SURPRISES

"Memory and other Poems," by Walter de la Mare. Toronto, Macmillan. \$2.00.

"Selected Poems," by John Gould Fletcher. Toronto, Farrar and Rhinehart. \$2.50.

"Essential Traits of French-Canadian Poetry," by Jane M. Turnbull. Toronto, Macmillan. \$2.50.

BY EDGAR M. INNIS

IT IS a rare thing when a new work by a fully established poet holds any great surprises for his readers. Perhaps it is as well that it shouldn't. Those readers have come to expect certain qualities which have long been associated with the poet's name, and they do not always accept with good grace any abrupt departure from familiarity. T. S. Eliot writing fairy tales would be as shocking as Edgar Guest breaking into profanity. A thinly disguised repetition of former utterances, or even an unabashed self-plagiarism, is more likely to hold the audience's esteem.

If, then, the latest volume by Walter de la Mare contains little that is novel or unexpected, that will not deter his admirers from welcoming its appearance. The qualities which have given to his poetry its peculiar appeal will once more be found in these verses. The grace and simplicity of expression, the interest in children and the somewhat wistful insight into the world of childhood, above all the sense of ephemeral nature of life and the relentless strangeness of time and the almost terrifying strangeness that lies beneath the surface of common everyday things—these characteristics once more appear in the verses under review. They reveal again the gentle sceptic who still retains a personal faith that keeps him from outright pessimism. All this has been made evident by his earlier verses, most of it in a more effective and exciting fashion. But if he does not rise to new heights, he continues to strike the authentic note which has marked him as one of the most charming of modern English lyricists.

THE mood of Mr. de la Mare is that of a man who sits communing with himself aloud. To turn from him to the opening verses of John Gould Fletcher's "Selected Poems" is to be suddenly confronted with a figure who has struck a rhetorical pose and is shouting for all he is worth. It is to Mr. Fletcher's credit that this impression tends to fade as one reads on. These poems, covering a period of a quarter of a century, show the transition from the undisciplined emptiness of his youthful efforts to the work of a more solid maturity. It is true that even then he does not entirely shake off the sins of his youth. His imagery is often strained in its self-consciousness; his philosophizing too frequently results in mere triteness. But the latter part of this volume none the less reveals a depth of which the earlier sections gave little promise. There are in particular one or two action pictures such as "Clipper Ships" and "Night Landing" as well as certain of the "Elegies" which are really successful; and "Lincoln" is a genuinely moving achievement. His imagination is always alert and impressionable; and when he combines restraint with sincerity, his mode of expression really does justice to his subject matter.

I THOUGHT from the first chapter or two that Miss Turnbull's treatment of French-Canadian poetry was going to be broader than its title. Actually it is somewhat narrower. Her brief sketch of the historical and social background could profitably be developed and applied more specifically to the various periods with which she deals. As it is, the changes in atmosphere which bring an altered approach toward literature on various occasions during the nineteenth century are only sketchily indicated. At the same time, her search for strictly indigenous qualities in French-Canadian verse yields a rather scanty harvest, and she finds it impossible to exclude all consideration of external influences. In consequence the book becomes a series of essays on individual writers rather than a synthesis of the

"If you insure a man today, he might die tomorrow. Then you'd have to pay the face value of the policy after receiving just one premium. How can you work out life insurance rates when you have to take such chances?"

Ah, but no chances are taken.

Who will die this year? Nobody knows.

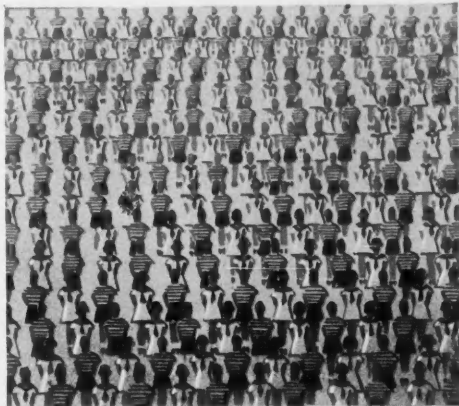
How many will die this year? That is a different matter! Experience provides a practical answer.

Did you ever hear of a mortality table? It is a table that shows the number of people in any given age group who have died each year.

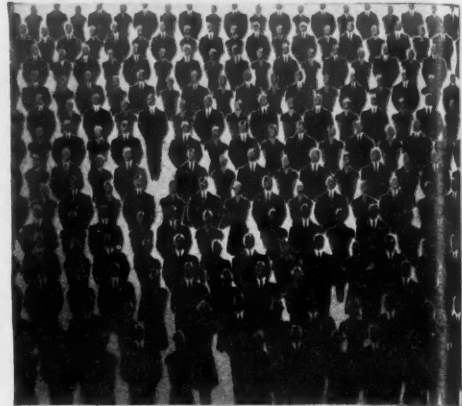
Mortality tables are thus based on past experience and become the measuring rule for the future. Many mortality tables are available. Some show the experience over various years for the population at large; some for different classes of insured people; and some for various other purposes. The selection of a particular mortality table by a life insurance company depends upon its suitability for the group which is insured.

Let us see how one of the many mortality tables works. We will study one that is written into many insurance laws. What does this table show?

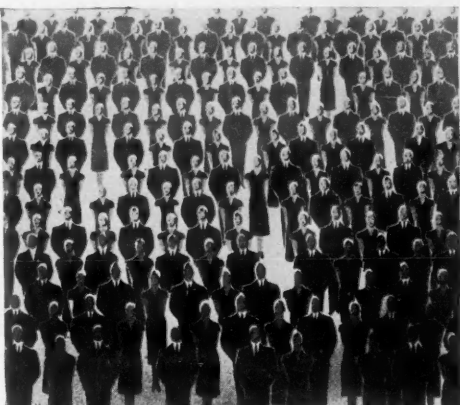
# We don't know who will die— but we know how many



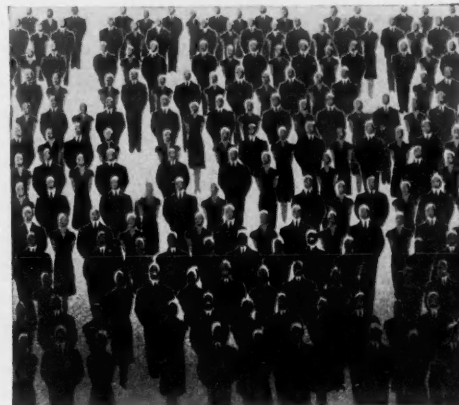
Take 1000 youngsters at the carefree age of ten.



Twenty years later, at the age of thirty, this table shows that 146 of these 1000 youngsters will be dead.



At forty, life may begin for some of them, but according to this table it will have ended for 219 of the 1000.



At age fifty, 302 of the group will have passed on, 698 will still be alive.



At sixty, 579 remain alive of the original 1000.



At seventy, 386 remain to refute the saying that man's life is but "three score years and ten."



At eighty, of our original 1000 youngsters, there still are 145 left, and at least 8 of them will live to be ninety.

Thus, the number of people who are expected to die each year, according to the mortality table, is an important factor in working out safe and fair life insurance premiums. In mutual or participating life insurance, any saving resulting from the difference between expected and actual deaths is reflected in dividends to policyholders, and this is true no matter what mortality table is used.

literary currents in French Canada. As such it is a scholarly and in certain aspects a penetrating study. And apart from the text itself, her extensive bibliography of critical articles and pamphlets will prove a most valuable guide to subsequent investigators in this same field.

## CHORAL ANNALS

"Sarum Close: A History of the Life and Education of Cathedral Choristers for 700 years." By Dora H. Robertson. Toronto, Nelson. \$3.75.

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

EVERY good Anglican knows that Sarum means Salisbury and its Cathedral, one of the authentic Norman structures of England.

It lies in one of the loveliest and most peaceful corners of England, and inspired Anthony Trollope to create his imaginary Barchester Cathedral which stands in the background of his great Barchester novels. On its Close there has been established for some 700 years a School for Choristers, which is also a Grammar School, and still thrives. From the ancient records Mrs. Robertson, personally connected with the School, has compiled its annals.

Every change in the ecclesiastical, social and economic history of England since the days of William the Conqueror (whose nephew, Osmond, was the second Bishop of Salisbury) has affected the Cathedral and its Choral School; and the story is con-

scientiously unfolded in these pages. The book is one that will appeal mainly to readers of antiquarian tastes. In pre-Reformation days when the Cathedral was the gathering point of many Canons and Vicars, as well as Choristers, juvenile and adult, Sarum was the scene of much brawling, and though a backwater, subsequent political disturbances did not leave it untouched.

Though one of the most ancient of musical establishments, few celebrated musicians have been connected with Sarum Close, save one family of immortal name, the Lawes. Greatest of them was Henry Lawes, but there were Thomas Lawes and William Lawes also, who contributed to the great flowering of English music in the Tudor period. Apart

from the Lawes family the most illustrious of composers identified with Salisbury was John Farrant, Master of the Children from 1571 to 1592, and Organist for the latter five years of that period. In 1592 he was compelled to flee because he had carried under his surplice a long knife, with which he sought to kill the Dean. Failing he resumed his place in the choir and after having sung an anthem of his own composition fled to London where he had no difficulty in establishing himself.

There have since been many church rows between clergy and choir but this seems to have been the most sensational on record. Mrs. Robertson's book is indeed replete with curious lore.

This is Number 3 in a series of advertisements designed to give the public a clearer understanding of how a life insurance company operates. Copies of preceding advertisements will be mailed upon request.

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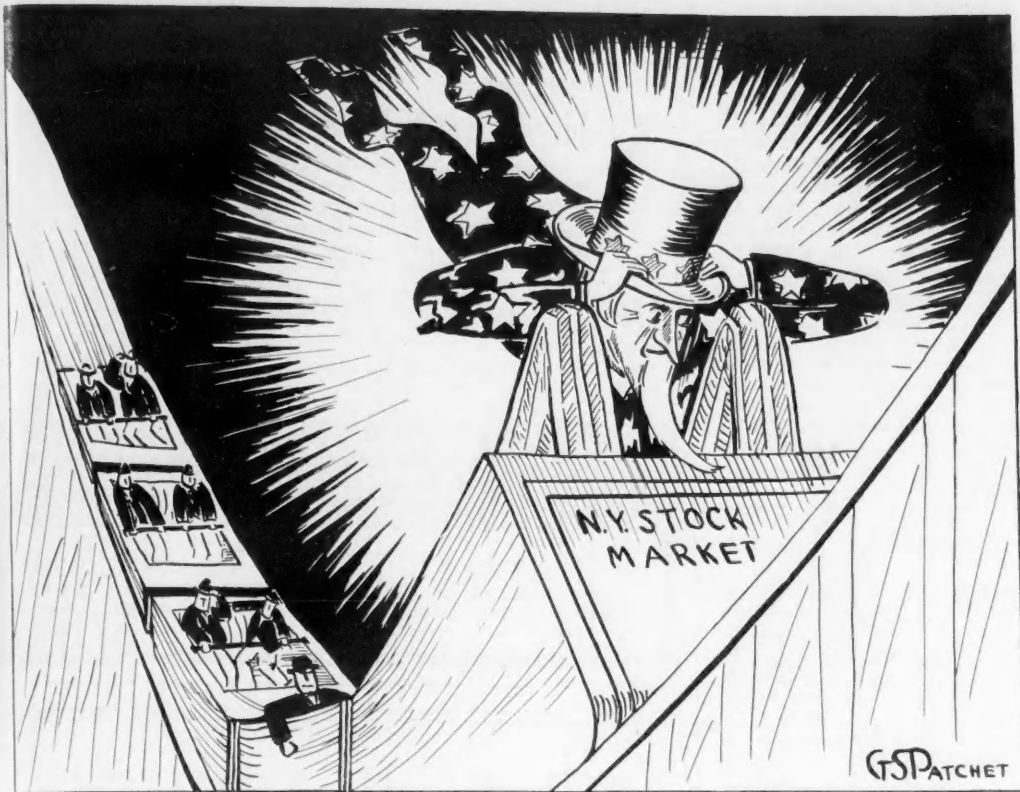
TORONTO, CANADA, JULY 16, 1938

P. M. Richards,  
Financial Editor

## THE TURNER VALLEY AS A NATIONAL ASSET

Serious Harm Can Be Done to Proper Development By Enthusiastic Advocates of Current Intensification — Some Cold Facts on Pipe Line Costs

BY DALTON J. LITTLE



"AND I THOUGHT SHE'D NEVER STOP GOING DOWN!"

## TAXES ARE BIGGEST PROBLEM

Steady Growth of Various Imposts Since War Years With No Sign of Ceiling Menaces National Economy

BY STANLEY MCCONNELL

SENATOR Robert M. La Follette, Jr., has been reading Adam Smith. At least, the Grand-dad of Economics would have given him pass standing on his paper "Taxes Should be Higher, but Fewer and Direct," addressed to his fellow legislators and the American public, for he re-enunciated the first principle of taxation which the worthy professor had been indenting on the minds of his pupils back in the eighteenth century: that taxes should be levied in accordance with capacity to pay.

This principle, the Senator believes, is violated by the levy of "miscellaneous sales and excise taxes that are paid by the consumer in the price of goods," which constitute about 60 per cent. of the Federal internal revenue. Such taxes bear most heavily upon that ubiquitous but forgotten man, the consumer in the small income brackets, who has to spend most of his income on food, clothing and other necessities, while to the man who is unemployed or on relief they are positively cruel.

A recent survey by the Providence Journal and the Northwestern National Life Insurance Company proved that for every dollar spent by the average family 12 cents goes into hidden taxes. Other estimates place the tax as high as 18 cents. The Senator's suggested remedy for the situation is a progressive remission of these indirect taxes by direct income taxes graded according to capacity to pay. He points out that indirect taxes are not only unfair to the consumer of moderate means but, by reducing the buying power of the largest groups, they curtail the market for the products of the farm and factory.

THE Senator is a brave man; for when one views the wide-spreading Upas Tree of modern taxing methods, one cannot but realize that not only the first but every other principle of taxation has been ignored or grossly maltreated. The problem is the same in every country. In Canada, the rising trend of federal, provincial and municipal taxation has reached the point of diminishing returns and is developing into a contest between taxing authorities as to which shall reach the taxpayer's pocket first.

For Canadians, the high taxation era began with the Great War when increases were made in customs and excise commodities. New internal taxes were imposed on the income of trust, loan and insurance companies, also taxes on bank circulation, telegrams, railway and theatre tickets, cheques, money orders, letters and postcards. The income tax and sales tax were introduced and with other war levies soon displaced the customs duties as the chief source of revenue. In the Federal returns for the fiscal year of 1936, customs and excise duties amounted to \$118,414,357 while the war tax revenues, including income, sales and transportation and cheque taxes, yielded \$198,897,452, the total receipts from taxation for that year being \$317,311,809. About 67 per cent. of this amount was raised through indirect taxes.

The rising trend of taxation is illustrated by a comparison of the 1937 budget expenditure of \$530,467,000, as announced by Finance Minister Dunning, with the corresponding figures of \$178,284,313 for 1918, \$336,167,961 for 1928 and \$372,539,149 for 1936. Assuming a population of 11,500,000 or

2,555,555 families, based on the 1931 census figures, corrected for normal growth, the Federal expenditure alone would represent a tax burden of \$207 for each family.

Twenty years after the Great War passed into history we are brought face to face with the unpleasant fact that the emergency taxation imposed as a war measure has been excelled by the post-war levies which have more than trebled in that period; and the equally sobering thought that the inequitable and penalizing indirect taxes introduced at that time have been continued with but few and minor exceptions.

WHEN we turn to the provincial and municipal fields, we find honest John Citizen, much governed and strong for punishment, harassed by a variety of imposts ranging from gasoline taxes to land transfer taxes. According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, beginning at 1916, the earliest year for which complete figures are available, provincial taxation has increased from \$12,521,816 to \$73,553,567 in 1934, not including liquor profits and motor vehicle licenses, almost a six-fold increase in eight years.

Taxing authorities are quick to learn from each other, and a new tax wrinkle, once discovered, is never forgotten. The property owner is perhaps most unfortunate for he is caught with the goods and cannot manoeuvre for position. Saddled with education, relief costs and the whole burden of civic administration, his desire to own a home of his own has proved to be his undoing. His plight is shared by the building and allied trades that depend upon his enterprise. As the Senator so aptly puts it, "real estate has been squeezed so hard that there is no more blood in the turnip."

It is a matter for regret that our modern legislators could not have sat under Adam Smith for at

(Continued on Page 23)

ALL Canadians are vitally interested in the progressive development of the Turner Valley oil field. Obviously a national asset in the form of the largest oil producing field in the British Empire is something which kindles the imagination. Its potentialities for the creation of wealth, by exploitation of a great natural resource, conjures in the mind of the average business man a multiplicity of ways and means by which this treasure trove may be more expeditiously wrested from the bowels of the earth.

Under these circumstances it is not surprising that well meaning advocates of immediate intensification of production and development in the Turner Valley, with the concurrent construction of two thousand miles of pipelines extending from the head of the Great Lakes to the City of Vancouver, become articulate at this time. Such discussion which has found a large place in print may do no harm, but it is well that some of the realities which must be faced before undertaking such ambitious projects should be carefully considered.

Recent reports in the daily press of Canada, and certain editorial comment would lead one to believe that all the petroleum products which can possibly be produced from Alberta crude oil have the prospect of an immediate and profitable market, even though the vision of 100,000 barrels production a day should be realized from wells in the Turner Valley by this time next year.

OVERPRODUCTION in the fields of Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas has resulted in curtailment of operations in recent months. It is being effected by actually shutting down the wells on Saturdays and Sundays. Liquidation of excessive inventories to the point where prices for the finished products will be in line with plant costs is the objective.

As a consequence of this regulation of production the decline in crude output throughout the United States up to May 28th last totalled 400,000 barrels under the daily average of the corresponding period of 1937, and further reductions are being effected which would bring the daily average output for June under that of May.

A basic industry in the mineral kingdom,—particularly where the natural resources or supplies of the raw product are presently available in quantity greatly in excess of demand,—is in a vastly different position to that of the basic industry in the vegetable kingdom which we call agriculture. It is admittedly more difficult to control production of wheat in relation to futures than it is to cap an oil well until the excessive inventories have been liquidated.

OLD Man Weather is the final arbiter in the grain fields of the world. The scientific production of petroleum products at a price which makes possible their profitable manufacture from crude is a regulatory process within the practical control and direction of man.

The directors of the leading oil companies are practising concerted regulation of production in the oil fields for the sole purpose of protecting their respective capital investments. In so doing they are, obviously, protecting the equities of their hundreds of thousands of shareholders, as well as conserving the natural resources of their country.

It has not been without good reason, or without having taken the bitter pill of destructive price-cutting competition induced by promoters intent upon gaining for themselves a quick profit, that the oil producers of the United States have been responsible for the introduction of quotas in output of the natural product.

The past year has witnessed unprecedented development in oil exploration and production in Alberta. The Turner Valley is said to be now capable of producing between 40,000 and 50,000 barrels of crude oil daily, which is more than one-third of the daily oil consumption of Canada. It has also been claimed that the field might be developed so as to produce 100,000 barrels per day within the next year.

The fact is that even in the Turner Valley a restriction of output has been imposed because of the limited market. Present proration is 37 per cent.

The consensus of opinion among operators in the field appears to be favorable to proration of produc-

(Continued on Page 24)

## BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

THE PRIMARY TREND of stock prices and business, under Dow's theory, is upward.

THE INTERMEDIATE TREND of stock prices was signalled as upward on June 23, 1938, when the Dow-Jones railroad average, confirming similar strength of the industrial average effected the previous day, went decisively into new high ground for the movement since bottom points of March 31.

THE PRICE MOVEMENT. On Friday, July 8, the Dow-Jones industrial average stood at 135.67, the rail average at 27.20. This compares with a close on the industrial average at 135.87 on June 29, a close on the rail average at 27.57 on July 2. Stated otherwise, the stock market, as reflected by these averages of leading industrial and rail issues, has made but little progress, on balance, during the past seven trading days. Over the period in question daily volumes have been heavy, with a tendency toward quietness on days of decline.

Following upon a five-week advance during which the industrial average registered a gain of approximately 30%, the current churning, with relatively high volumes, has raised some question as to whether the market is not now in a distributive phase to be followed by renewed decline of protracted proportions. Such may prove to be the case, in which event warning of the down-movement should be disclosed.

If the two averages, for instance, at this juncture (1) should decline (Continued on Page 22)



MR. DUNNING said in his recent budget speech that "only a rise in the rate of new investment can provide a durable basis for an upswing in business activity." All the evidence indicates that Mr. Dunning is right. But the statement is a sobering one, considered against the current indications that improvement in business conditions is coming, as it suggests that the new upturn may not go as high or last as long as the existing scope for advancement would seem to call for.

FOR many, many months the flow of private capital into productive enterprise has been exceedingly slim. Instead, it has been going into government bonds and other unproductive, "riskless" investments. It has been doing this because high taxes, high labor costs and governmental restrictions and competition make successful private operations difficult and the rewards, if any, meagre. Most of all, owners of capital have been frightened by virulent and repeated attacks on capitalism and business by politicians and public figures, from Roosevelt down.

IT WOULD seem to be obvious that as the economic systems of the United States and Canada are capitalistic, conditions favorable to capitalism must be created and preserved if those systems are to function satisfactorily. The only way to achieve this would seem to be through the development of a better understanding of capitalism and its benefits, past and prospective. We suggest that Mr. Dunning take the initiative in a campaign to this end, and get the provincial governments, the municipalities and organizations such as the Canadian Chamber of Commerce and Canadian Manufacturers' Association to work with him.

AS we all know, despite the rapid and undoubted achievements of the modern economic system there are many and frequent complaints as to the manner in which it functions. There are those who proclaim long and lustily that the system has failed, basing their indictment upon unemployment, upon the unequal division of wealth and upon the paradox of want in the midst of plenty. These detractors judge the system not by what has been accomplished but by what has not yet been accomplished. In their impatience they fail to recognize that while the present economic order on this continent has not brought Utopia, it has created more wealth and distributed its benefits more widely than has any other system in this or any other age.

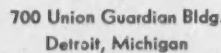
CAN the system properly be said to have failed when, under it, per capita wealth has increased tenfold in less than three-quarters of a century? And not only has the long-run trend of money wage rates been steadily upward until today they are five times as high as in 1850, but what is even more important — because the level of prices has increased only moderately over that period, real wages (money wages in terms of what they will buy) are now over four times as high as they were in the middle of the last century. Clearly, our efforts under the present system have been very far from fruitless. Why, given the will and permission to work and the determination to succeed, should we not look forward to a much greater utilization of our productive resources and the attainment of a much higher level of material well-being for all our people?



ADMITTEDLY the economic problem is far from completely solved. Probably it never will be. Human knowledge is limited, and to the idealist human institutions seem slow to improve. Yet we should hesitate to discard modern science because it has not yet discovered all there is to know about the universe in which we live, or our system of law because it does not always mete out perfect justice. The direction in which we are moving must be our chief concern, and no one who impartially surveys our course can have any doubt of what that direction is.

TODAY there are strange and alluring doctrines in the air—dreams of wealth without work, security without saving, and perfection without the long and painful process of self-improvement. Yet the truth is (and our reason must tell us it is truth) that only through the steadily increasing efficiency of labor, industry, agriculture and every single branch of our economic life, through close co-operation between them in recognition of their common interests, and a united march toward the common goal of making the goods and services which they produce more abundant and more widely available, can "we the people" materially better our lot. Is it reasonable, in view of our achievements under capitalism, to suppose that we have reached the peak of our accomplishments? Surely there is much more reason to believe that, with the advances of modern science to aid us, we are standing at the threshold of a better, fairer world than man has yet known.







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## Dividend Notices

### THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 304

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent on Canadian funds on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st July, 1938, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Monday, 1st August next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on 30th June, 1938. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board

A. E. ARSCOTT,  
 General Manager.

Toronto, 24th June, 1938.

### REAL ESTATE, MUNICIPAL BOND QUOTATIONS

Furnished by J. R. Meggison & Co., Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto.

#### REAL ESTATE ISSUES

Acadia Apartments 6 1/2/49	35	40
Aerofoil Place 4/58	32	38
Bayview Building 6/48	29	33
Bay-Adelaide Garage 6 1/2/47	29	33
Bloor St. George Bldg. 7/48	12	18
Dorset Park Manor 7/40	45	52
Dominion Square 6/48	50	54
Edin Park Apts. 6 1/2/45	51	56
Geoffrey Realty 6/42	41	45
Leeds Selson Hotel 7/47	43	49
Mayor Building 6 1/2/42	38	42
Montreal Apartments 5 1/2/48	57	61
Northern Ont. Bldg. 6 1/2/38	92	96
Ontario Building 3 1/2/43	25	30
Orlivo Realty 5 1/2/51	65	69
Richmond Bay 6 1/2/47	92	96
Richmond Building 7/47	18	24
St. Cath. Stanley Bldg. 3/57	32	37
Vancouver Georgia Hotel 6/47	80	85
Windsor Arms Hotel 6 1/2/47	80	85

#### MUNICIPAL ISSUES

East York, Township of	62 1/2	66 1/2
Edinburgh, Township of	96	101
Port Erie, Town of	95	100
Kingsville, Town of	95	100
Leamington, Town of	95	100
Leaside, Town of	98	103
Midland, Town of	98	103
Mimico, Town of	97	102
New Toronto, Town of	97	102
Niagara Falls, City of	99	103
North York, Township of	96	101
Oshawa, Town of	99	103
Riverside, Town of	14	18
St. Boniface 5's, City of	39	42
Scarboro 5's, Town of	52	58
Scarboro 10's, Town of	101	105
Trenton, Town of	95	102
Weston, Town of	95	100
Windsor, 3 1/4%, 1935, City of	61 1/2	64 1/2
York, Township of	77	84

Municipal quotations are necessarily approximate, there being various coupon rates and maturities.

## COAL PRODUCTION

COAL production in Canada in 1937 showed a moderate increase over 1936 and was the largest since 1929. Imports recorded a greater gain and were the highest since 1930. Exports showed a moderate decrease. Canada's coal imports come mainly from the United States and the United Kingdom, while the chief markets for Canadian coal are found in the United States and Newfoundland. Canadian coal production is chiefly bituminous. While bituminous coal also bulks most largely in imports, there are large imports of anthracite as well.

# GOLD & DIAMOND

township, Algoma district, about 25 miles by water from Oba station on the C.N.R. Considerable staking has been done in the surrounding area in the last few months and several parties are stated to be prospecting in the field.

The company is capitalized at 3,000,000 shares of which 1,751,671 were issued as at February 15th, 1938, of which 1,000,000 shares are pooled at the discretion of the Ontario Securities Commission. Little stock is available for trading as shares were disposed of privately to finance the work so far and complete the underground campaign.

A program of exploration, surface sampling and diamond drilling was carried out early last year and the drilling, which totalled about 12,000 feet, yielded favorable results. Machinery and equipment was then installed for underground operations and a shaft was completed to 325 feet early this year and stations established at 150 and 275-foot levels. Crosscutting and drifting is proceeding on both levels and a crosscut on the upper horizon has cut five veins, one of which has a width of about 16 feet, carrying ore values and another around five feet shows visible gold. It is also thought likely that other fractures may prove important. Once the favorable intersections on the first level have been opened up the intention is to concentrate work on the second horizon.

## POTPOURRI

G. G. R., Saint John, N.B. I understand that the plants of ROBERT MITCHELL CO., LTD., in the first half of this year operated at a very active pace. A larger number of men were employed and there was greater activity than in the first half of last year. Officials decline to make any prophecy as to the second half of this year, much depending on general business conditions. The latter half of this year will compare with the second six months of 1937, when there was considerably greater activity than in the first half. Diversification of the company's production lines has made it less dependent on any particular product. Activity in the company's plants this year has been aided by work resulting from the car equipment building program of the C.N.R. This has given a considerable amount of fitting and trimming work to the company, which is particularly well qualified to handle this type of business. The company has also placed itself in line to benefit from any substantial amount of aeroplane business that may develop. Its specialty lines now include aluminum and aluminum alloy castings.

H. W., Vancouver, B.C. HEDLEY MASCOT GOLD MINES came into production a little over two years ago and since has given an excellent account of itself. In that time the mill has been paid for, two dividends disbursed and at the end of March had a cash position in excess of \$500,000. A profit equal to 14.6 cents per share earned in 1937 when net profit, after all deductions, was \$320,450. For the three months' period from January 1 to March 31, 1938, net profit after provision for income tax was \$99,753. Extensive exploration was undertaken last year with good results. Included in this was the partial determination by diamond drilling of a new orebody below the main haulage level. It was considered warrantable to develop the new orebody by tunnelling and a new adit 500 feet below the main level has been underway for some time. Operating costs were lowered and mill recoveries improved during 1937. While no estimate of ore reserves was submitted at the annual meeting in February, R. H. Stewart, managing director, a year ago hazarded the opinion that there was five years' supply of ore in sight.

G. J. T., Orillia, Ont. I don't see that you have any occasion for worry. SILVERWOOD DAIRIES LIMITED improved its position in the fiscal year which ended April 2, 1938. Sales for the year, after eliminating interbranch sales of \$1.6 millions, amounted to \$7.2 millions, compared with \$6.7 millions in the preceding year. Net profit for the year was \$87,993, as compared with \$72,780 on the same basis in the preceding year. The company reports current assets of \$867,707 as compared with \$815,844 in the preceding year, up \$51,863. Current liabilities are shown at \$423,625 and in the previous year \$419,439. The working capital has therefore increased from \$396,405 to \$444,082. Cash is up from \$192,908 to \$271,399. Accounts payable are down from \$204,617 to \$177,778. Mortgages payable and mortgage bonds of subsidiary companies are down from \$151,600 to \$37,025. First mortgage bonds are up from \$960,000 to \$1,020,000. Reserve for depreciation is up from \$2.4 millions to \$2.5 millions.

H. A., Toronto, Ont. DUPRAT MINES was succeeded by ALLIANCE MINING AND SECURITIES LTD., on the basis of one Alliance share for each five Duprat shares and one Rhyolite Rouyn Mines for each 10 Duprat shares held. Alliance has not shown any activity and Rhyolite Rouyn has also been inactive for a long time. This company's property in Duprat township adjoins the producing Waite Amulet Mines on which diamond drilling recently has given results regarded as among the most important development of its kind in the history of the camp. Any unlisted broker will advise you as to whether there is any market for the shares.

J. B. H., London, Ont. Guaranty Trust Co., of Canada reporting as trustee for the CANADA PAVING & SUPPLY CORP., states that during the current year it is expected that the balance of \$33,200 owing to the Canadian Bank of Commerce as secured creditor will be paid off. Since all claims of preferred and ordinary creditors have been paid, assets remaining for realization will be available for return of capital to preferred shareholders. These assets are located at Windsor, Ont., and, it is stated, there has been a slight improvement in real estate values although, until the building industry revives, it cannot be expected that the properties can regain any great percentage of book values. Book value of real estate and buildings is \$1,116,851. Rentals from these properties are now covering the carrying charges. The trustee advises that there should not be any haste in disposing of these properties at property low values. Total assessed value of land and buildings is \$165,500. The company had current assets of \$39,022 as at May 15, 1938, while unrealized assets include accounts receivable of \$43,921, chiefly from the Town of Riverside, City of Windsor bonds to the amount of \$51,628 and fixed assets including the property and buildings mentioned above.

S. G. R., Saskatoon, Sask. DENTONIA MINES is extending its activities at the present time. When it was found impossible to locate extension of orebodies at its property in the Greenwood district control was secured of the Duranga Mine, half way between the Ymir and Sheep Creek camps, and the property brought into production early this year. The company has also taken an option for four years on a group of claims in the Zeballos camp and exploration of this ground has already commenced. Production at Duranga is averaging about \$1,000 a day, of which approximately half is operating profit. To the end of March proceeds from production have paid off obligations of some \$29,000 incurred in the construction of the 100-ton mill. Earnings up to that time did not take into account anything from zinc concentrates which were stored, due to the low prevailing price of that metal. While the tonnage developed in the Peck orebody has not been as large as expected the possibilities of the property have not yet been fully explored, and an intensive campaign of

diamond drilling was commenced in May, with a view to locating and exploring additional orebodies. New financing has been arranged by McFARLANE LONG LAC GOLD MINES whereby Toronto financial interests have been granted an option of 550,000 shares of which 50,000 have already been taken up and paid for. A geophysical survey of the property has been completed and a contract given for 5,000 feet of diamond drilling, which has now commenced. A shaft was put down to a depth of 147 feet several months ago and some lateral work completed on the first level at 135 feet. The outlook for both these properties is speculative and it is impossible to advise you as to their long term prospects pending the results of the diamond drilling campaigns now underway at both properties.

W. A. P., Weston, Ont. STANDARD RELIANCE ASSETS, LIMITED, had an income in 1937 from its properties and those of its main subsidiary, the Dovercourt Land, Building & Savings Co., Ltd., of \$66,167. After paying mortgage interest, insurance, maintenance and taxes there was a net deficit for the year of \$32,048 after charging certain 1937 taxes, still unpaid, which the company may ultimately feel it is not of advantage to pay. The 1937 deficit was \$7,600 less than for 1936 and \$8,500 less than for 1935, due partly to increase in rentals and partly to reduction in expenses. The result of operations is that the company will not be able to make further payments to preferred stockholders until it can obtain sufficient moneys from sales of real estate and collections on the remaining assets.

P. S., Wingham, Ont. MATACHEWAN CANADIAN GOLD LTD. sold its property to MATACHEWAN CONSOLIDATED MINES LTD. for 1,200,000 shares to be distributed later five new for 16 old. The company's operations were financed by Ventures Ltd. and Sudbury Basin Mines through options on treasury shares. At the end of 1936 Ventures held 918,655 shares and Sudbury Basin 930,972 shares. The mill is now handling about 420 tons daily and recovery is approximately \$5.50 per ton. Operating costs in April were around \$4.20 per ton of millfeed. Production has been increased to approximately \$70,000 monthly and this compares with an average of \$63,700 for the first three months of the year. Operating profit in that period was \$33,000 and I believe it was close to \$17,000 in April. A fairly extensive diamond drilling campaign underway and this has indicated considerable new ore which when developed should add materially to ore reserves which were recently estimated at 300,000 tons averaging approximately \$6 a ton. The development of this new ore could within the not far distant future bring about an increase in the capacity of the mill.

A. S. X., Regina, Sask. Maintenance of a high level of earnings is indicated for CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL, LIMITED, so far this year, judging by dividends declared on the common stock for the first half. On July 30, the company will pay a dividend of \$1.50 on the common stock, which duplicates the payment made at this time last year. On April 30 a dividend of \$1.75 was paid as compared with \$1.50 covering the first quarter of 1937. For the first half of this year, common dividends aggregate \$3.25 a share—exceeding dividends paid in the corresponding period of 1937 by 25c a share. In 1937 profits and dividend payments established new highs, net income amounting to \$7.86 a share on the common against \$7.50 paid in dividends. The bulk of last year's dividends, \$4.50 a share, was paid in the latter half of the year. One obvious explanation for the apparent stability of the company's earnings to date presents itself in the extent to which the explosives and heavy chemicals divisions are identified with the mining industry. Maintenance of Canadian mining production at a high level in the face of general industrial recession has naturally been responsible for a correspondingly active consumption of these products. The explosives division, in particular, is a large contributor to earnings.

J. E. C., Charlottetown, P. E. I. As to whether CLARK GOLD MINES shares are worth 50 cents remains to be determined. Ore reserves were estimated last fall at 4,000 tons positive, averaging \$45 to the ton, with additional tonnage indicated by diamond drilling. Late last year the company sold \$50,000 of production warrants to New York interests to provide for installation of a 35-ton mill. Underground work was stopped while the mill is being constructed but it is claimed there is enough ore on the dump to keep the mill supplied for several months after which ore will be available from the 125-foot level. The mine has been opened to 375 feet with three levels and sinking to the 500-foot level will be done later. Diamond drilling has been proceeding and a vein was recently intersected 400 feet west of the shaft, which assayed half an ounce of gold across a width of five feet after eliminating free gold.

R. L. C., Renfrew, Ont. The action of directors of INDUSTRIAL ACCEPTANCE CORPORATION LIMITED in raising the June quarterly dividend on the "A" shares from 37 1/2 cents to 50 cents reflects a prosperous first half which saw earnings at least equal to those of the similar period last year. Since earnings for the full year 1937 equalled \$5.53 a share on the "A" and \$3.90 on the combined "A" and "B" stocks, the maintenance of this level provided considerable leeway for payment of a higher ratio of dividends to earnings. The annual report for 1937, it will be recalled, intimated that depending "on the absence of unexpectedly severe decline in the company's business," it should be possible before the end of 1938 to pay the \$2 dividend on the "A" stock that would qualify the "B" stock for conversion, share for share, into "A". Last year a total of \$1.50 was paid on the "A", and for the first half of this year, 87 1/2 cents. If \$2 is to be paid for the year, therefore, \$1.12 1/2 will have to be disbursed in the second half. Final decision on this point will probably be reserved until the year-end but at least the progress of the first six months keeps alive the possibility and a similar showing for the second half would probably mean its realization.

H. W. J., Brussels, Ont. While surface exploration has been carried out on the holdings of BLUE JAY LONG LAC GOLD MINES, which comprise a group of 10 claims in the Little Long Lac area and 17 claims in the Schreiber area, the company has been inactive of late. The company was incorporated in September, 1936, with an authorized capital of 10,000 shares of which 6,681 are issued. An option on 100 shares at \$4 is payable by July 11 and a like number was recently sold at the same price. On the completion of this option it is proposed to incorporate a new company capitalized at 3,000,000, \$1 par; 200 shares to be issued for each share of the present company. I would regard the shares as highly speculative.

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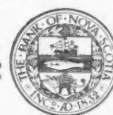
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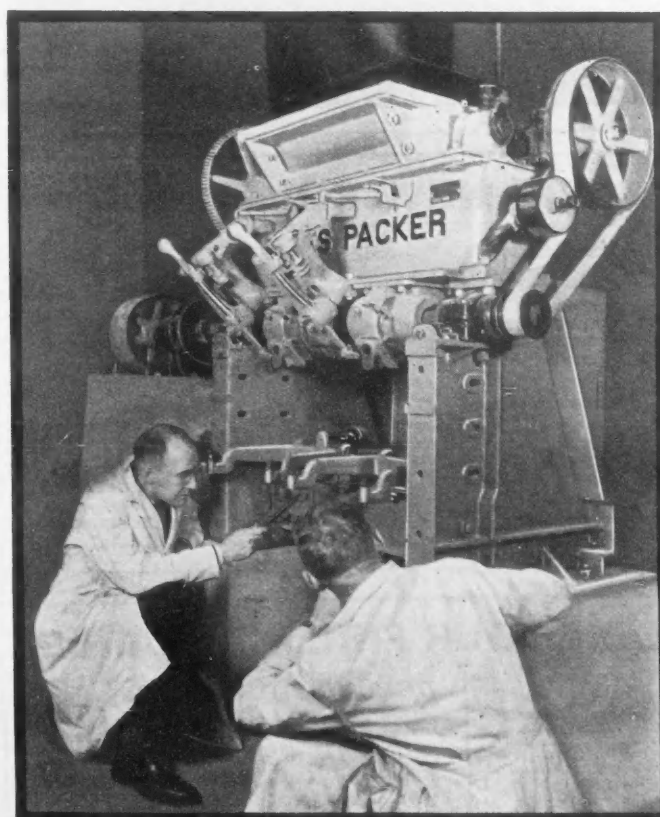
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Vol. 53, No. 37 Whole No. 2365

# GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast appearing on the first page of this section.

### C.P.R. COMMON

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have owned Canadian Pacific Railway common since before I came to live in California. Cessation of the dividend was of concern to me but I have held the stock, feeling that it would come back as conditions improved. With United States railroads apparently in a very bad way, with the prospect of wholesale reorganizations and reduction in equities of junior securities, I am wondering whether the Canadian Pacific is due for further trouble. Your views would be appreciated by a subscriber who depends on SATURDAY NIGHT for keeping informed on affairs in his native Canada.

—J. C. L., Pasadena, Cal.

Canadian prosperity is, of course, dependent in large degree on prosperity in the United States. But I think there is too great a tendency on the part of investors and stock-market operators to class the Canadian Pacific railway with United States railroads. There are several points of difference worth remembering by anyone interested in the stock.

These several differences include the fact that the C.P.R. is a world-wide transportation company, operating steamships on two oceans and in coast-wise and lake services, as well as hotels and resorts. It does not appear that these subsidiary operations ever have been major sources of income, but they are valuable as feeders to the railway and doubtless to some extent tend to stabilize earnings. From a revenue point of view, it is much more important to remember that C.P.R. has "other income" from Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited, and from numerous other sources, including royalties from oil lands in Turner Valley, Alberta. "Other income" totals in recent years have been \$10,000,000 or more, which is over 40 per cent of the company's fixed charges of around \$24,000,000 per year. As a matter of fact, however, the company has earned, or has come close to earning, its fixed charges from railway operations, aside from steamship depreciation of around 3 1/2 million per year.

The company has no arrears of fixed charges or debt. The only obligation which might be compared to the K.P.C.'s railroad loans in the United States was a 1931 loan of \$60,000,000, which long ago has been repaid to the Government in full. The C.P.R. 4 per cent preferred is non-cumulative.

The immediate future will be a profitable period for the company if Canada has a good wheat crop and, as this is written, hopes are high that the Prairie Provinces, including the depressed area in Southern Saskatchewan, will produce one. It should be remembered in this connection, too, that a wheat-carrying railway has only a secondary interest in the quality of the crop so long as the grain is good enough to be shipped to market. Of course, the C.P.R. indirectly benefits from good prices for wheat, for good prices stimulate all other industries in the country. And given some improvement in general conditions in the United States, the year 1938 might be as good as any since recovery set in four or five years ago.

A factor of interest, taking the long view, is the possibility of a merger, or "unification," of the C.P.R. with the Canadian National Railways. This likely would not be on the basis of expropriation of C.P.R. properties, but rather on a profit-sharing agreement involving a division of the net income of the combined railway. Estimates of ultimate savings vary greatly and would seem to be substantial but "unification" of the two systems is such an important matter from the public point of view that it may never come to pass.

But even without "unification," it is reasonably safe to say that the C.P.R. will prosper, in future, as this country and the continent generally make progress. Meanwhile there is no expectation that fixed charges will not be earned, at least with the aid of "other income." A general realization of this by Canadian and English investors probably explains a report, which I believe to be accurate, that most of the recent selling of C.P.R. common has been from New York, while the buying has been English and Canadian.

### CONSOLIDATED CHIBOUGAMAU

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would be very pleased to receive from you some information as to the real position of Consolidated Chibougamau Goldfields, Ltd. I have been informed that the ore reserve position of this company stands at 670,000 tons valued at \$4,746,500 and I would like to know if this is in accordance with the real facts. I understand that it is a gold-silver-copper prospect but I know nothing of the proportion of the various metals. I recently bought some stock at 24 cents in the hope that it would go up sharply if the mine is reopened. What do you think?

—R. M. D., Quebec, Que.

Your understanding of the ore reserve position of Consolidated Chibougamau Goldfields, Limited, appears correct, as does the gross value of the reserves which is based on prices of \$35 for gold and 10 cents for copper. In the annual report of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada for 1937 it is stated that ore reserves partially developed by underground workings and indicated by diamond drilling are estimated as follows: Above the 500-foot level, 135,000 tons assaying .25 oz. gold and 1.70% copper; between the 500-foot level and the 750-foot horizon, 35,000 tons assaying .18 oz. gold and 2.90% copper; on dump, 5,105 tons assaying .15 oz. gold and 1.0% copper. In addition to the above there has been indicated, principally by diamond drilling, 300,000 tons assaying .03 oz. gold and 1.50% copper. It is also estimated that diamond drilling has indicated 200,000 tons in the Merrill Island orebody and that this grades .10 oz. gold and two per cent copper.

Amor Keene, who made an independent examination following the decision of Consolidated Mining and Smelting to abandon the property, in a report in February, 1938, estimates a somewhat greater tonnage of slightly better grade at Cedar Bay and states that "during the period November and December, 1937, development on the 250-foot level had added about 20% to the developed area and about 26% to the developed tonnage credited to

this level," and goes on to add that "other sections offer similar prospects."

While resumption of development work is anticipated no definite announcement to this effect has as yet been made. Consolidated Mining and Smelting in its report stated large expenditures would be necessary for equipment, in view of the flows of water encountered in drilling and exploratory work, and that cheap power would have to be made available before profitable production could be attained. At the annual meeting of the company late in April shareholders were informed that negotiations were in progress with another company located in the Chibougamau district which, if carried to a successful conclusion, will mean resumption of development.

H. E. Corbett, manager at the property after Smelters' engineers withdrew, also made a report and like Mr. Keene is hopeful of the outlook. In his opinion so much favorable structure is disclosed that developments "overnight" might change the entire picture. For instance he points out that the flat ore zones on the 500-foot level have been developed for a length of only 200 feet, whereas diamond drilling has indicated a zone which may be up to two miles in length, which suggests interesting potentialities for large tonnages from further exploration on this and other horizons. He is of the opinion development was discontinued at Cedar Bay at what may be termed the most interesting period in the history of the property, and points out that the possibilities of quickly proving additional tonnage were indicated by what was accomplished with an expenditure of less than \$12,000 after operations had been stopped by Consolidated Mining and Smelting.

### STEEL OF CANADA

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I don't remember seeing anything recently in Gold & Dross about Steel Company of Canada and since I am the holder of some common stock in this company I would appreciate a current report. Do you know how earnings or sales have been holding up this year and what is the general picture with regard to dividends, etc.? I am a regular reader and have been for years, and will appreciate your comment.

—T. W. P., Winnipeg, Man.

I understand that Steel of Canada's shipments for the first four months of the current year showed progressive declines, as compared with the corresponding period of 1937, but prospects for the coming months seem somewhat brighter. With the possibility of armament contracts from Great Britain, general steel demand in Canada is expected to hold present levels or improve in the medium term future, and it is not unlikely that this company will be able to operate at a high rate of capacity for the remainder of this current year. While there is still some doubt as to whether 1938 earnings will equal the 1937 figure of \$5.81 a share on the ordinary stock, it is probable that any decline will be modest. The regular \$1.75 annual dividend rate should be easily maintained.

Total income in 1937 was \$4,380,380, as compared with \$3,092,719, in 1936. Net for the year at \$4,180,098, was equal to \$5.81 per share on the combined preference and common stock, as compared with \$2,886,683, or \$4.01 per share, in 1936. After paying the regular preferred and common dividends, together with a special \$2 equalization dividend on the common, which payment reduced to \$6.00 per share the amount by which the common shares have received less dividend per share than the preferred, and after setting aside \$300,000 for benefit and pension fund reserve, there was a net balance of \$1,700,357, added to surplus account. The balance sheet showed current assets of \$19,094,879, as compared with \$21,201,514 at the end of 1936, the reduction reflecting the year's expenditures on new plant, etc., while current liabilities were somewhat higher at \$4,374,854, leaving net working capital at \$14,720,025, as compared with \$17,599,004 in the previous year.

Steel Company of Canada, Limited, is a completely integrated concern and is the largest Canadian steel maker. Its rated ingot capacity of 600,000 tons annually is about 30% of the Dominion's total. Recognizing the limitations of the home market, the company has concentrated output in the lighter forms of finished steel, such as merchant bars, wire products, sheets, small diameter pipe, bolts, and rivets, etc. and the ultimate distribution of products is widely diversified. Competition from other Canadian companies is keen, but not excessive, since the industry is not burdened with over-capacity.

### HIAWATHA GOLD MINES

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am the holder of some stock in Hiawatha Gold and I would be very much interested in getting some information on current development and the history of this enterprise. Have you any explanation of the recent rise in price for the stock? What I would like to know is whether it would be good business to sell now or to hang on for the long term. I will be grateful for your help.

—S. B. F., Toronto, Ont.

While insufficient work has been done to determine the possibilities of Hiawatha Gold Mines underground development so far is reported to be yielding quite satisfactory results. The shares recently sold above \$2 on the unlisted market, but have since sold back to nearly \$1 and at the time of writing are \$1.65 to \$1.75. I understand there is very little stock in the hands of the public and that an effort was made to clean up the floating supply. I would consider the stock worth holding until more is known regarding its mine-making chances, that is, if you bought in the hopes of it becoming a mine, rather than for a quick profit.

The property holdings are large and consist of 34 claims and three islands, on which mining rights have been secured, which gives a length, without the islands, of 2 1/2 miles on the strike of the orebodies. The company also holds the majority of the issued shares of Wawbeek Gold Mines which holds 35 claims adjoining the Hiawatha ground on the northeast. The property is located in Lizar

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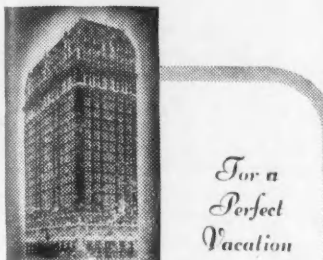
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DIVIDEND NO. 206

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent in Canadian funds on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st July, 1938, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Monday, 1st August next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on 30th June, 1938. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board  
 A. E. ARSCOTT,  
 General Manager.  
 Toronto, 24th June, 1938.

### REAL ESTATE, MUNICIPAL BOND QUOTATIONS

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#### REAL ESTATE ISSUES

Avalon Apartments 6 1/2/49.....	35	40
Ancroft Place 4/56.....	52	58
Balfour Building 6/43.....	29	33
Bay-Adelaide Garage 6 1/2/47.....	29	33
Bloor St. George Bldg. 7/46.....	42	48
Deer Park Manor 7/40.....	45	52
Edmonton Square 6/48.....	50	51
Ellis Park Apts. 6 1/2/48.....	51	56
Greyfriars Realty 6/42.....	41	45
Lord Nelson Hotel 4/47.....	43	49
Major Building 6 1/2/42.....	38	42
Metropolitan Apartments 5 1/2/48.....	57	61
Northern Ont. Bldg. 6 1/2/38.....	95	99
Ontario Building 3 1/2/45.....	65	69
Quincy Realty 5 1/2/41.....	65	69
Richmond Bay 6 1/2/47.....	92	96
Richmond Building 7/47.....	18	24
St. Cath. Stanley Bldg. 3/37.....	32	37
Vancouver Georgia Hotel 6/47.....	58	64
Windsor Arms Hotel 6 1/2/47.....	80	85

#### MUNICIPAL ISSUES

East York, Township of.....	62 1/2	66 1/2
Etobicoke, Township of.....	96	101
Fort Erie, Town of.....	95	100
Kingsville, Town of.....	95	100
Leamington, Town of.....	95	100
Leaside, Town of.....	98	102
Midland, Town of.....	97	102
Mimico, Town of.....	97	102
New Toronto, Town of.....	97	102
Niagara Falls, City of.....	99	103
North York, Township of.....	96	101
Pembroke, Town of.....	99	103
Riverside, Town of.....	14	18
St. Boniface 5 1/2, City of.....	33	42
Scarboro, Township of.....	53	58
Sudbury 5 1/2, Town of.....	101	105
Trenton, Town of.....	95	100
Weston, Town of.....	95	100
Windsor, 3 1/2, 1935, City of.....	61 1/2	64 1/2
York, Township of.....	77	84

Municipal quotations are necessarily approximate, there being various coupon rates and maturities.

### COAL PRODUCTION

COAL production in Canada in 1937 showed a moderate increase over 1936 and was the largest since 1929. Imports recorded a greater gain and were the highest since 1930. Exports showed a moderate decrease. Canada's coal imports come mainly from the United States and the United Kingdom, while the chief markets for Canadian coal are found in the United States and Newfoundland. Canadian coal production is chiefly bituminous. While bituminous coal also bulks most largely in imports, there are large imports of anthracite as well.

# GOLD & DROSS

township, Algoma district, about 25 miles by water from Oba station on the C.N.R. Considerable staking has been done in the surrounding area in the last few months and several parties are stated to be prospecting in the field.

The company is capitalized at 3,000,000 shares of which 1,751,671 were issued as at February 15th, 1938, of which 1,000,000 shares are pooled at the discretion of the Ontario Securities Commission. Little stock is available for trading as shares were disposed of privately to finance the work so far and complete the underground campaign.

A program of exploration, surface sampling and diamond drilling was carried out early last year and the drilling, which totalled about 12,000 feet, yielded favorable results. Machinery and equipment was then installed for underground operations and a shaft was completed to 325 feet early this year and stations established at 150 and 275-foot levels. Crosscutting and drifting is proceeding on both levels and a crosscut on the upper horizon has cut five veins, one of which has a width of about 16 feet, carrying ore values and another around five feet shows visible gold. It is also thought likely that other fractures may prove important. Once the favorable intersections on the first level have been opened up the intention is to concentrate work on the second horizon.

## POTPOURRI

G. G. R., Saint John, N.B. I understand that the plants of ROBERT MITCHELL CO., LTD., in the first half of this year operated at a very active pace. A larger number of men were employed and there was greater activity than in the first half of last year. Officials decline to make any prophecy as to the second half of this year, much depending on general business conditions. The latter half of this year will compare with the second six months of 1937, when there was considerably greater activity than in the first half. Diversification of the company's production lines has made it less dependent on any particular product. Activity in the company's plants this year has been aided by work resulting from the car equipment building program of the C.N.R. This has given a considerable amount of fitting and trimming work to the company, which is particularly well qualified to handle this type of business. The company has also placed itself in line to benefit from any substantial amount of aeroplane business that may develop. Its specialty lines now include aluminum and aluminum alloy castings.

H. W., Vancouver, B.C. HEDLEY MASCOT GOLD MINES came into production a little over two years ago and since has given an excellent account of itself. In that time the mill has been paid for, two dividends disbursed and at the end of March had a cash position in excess of \$500,000. A profit equal to 14.6 cents per share earned in 1937 when net profit, after all deductions, was \$320,450. For the three months' period from January 1 to March 31, 1938, net profit after provision for income tax was \$99,753. Extensive exploration was undertaken last year with good results. Included in this was the partial determination by diamond drilling of a new orebody below the main haulage level. It was considered warrantable to develop the new orebody by tunnelling and a new adit 500 feet below the main level has been underway for some time. Operating costs were lowered and mill recoveries improved during 1937. While no estimate of ore reserves was submitted at the annual meeting in February, R. H. Stewart, managing director, a year ago hazarded the opinion that there was five years' supply of ore in sight.

G. J. T., Orillia, Ont. I don't see that you have any occasion for worry. SILVERWOOD DAIRIES LIMITED improved its position in the fiscal year which ended April 2, 1938. Sales for the year, after eliminating interbranch sales of \$1.6 millions, amounted to \$7.2 millions, compared with \$6.7 millions in the preceding year. Net profit for the year was \$87,993, as compared with \$72,780 on the same basis in the preceding year. The company reports current assets of \$867,707 as compared with \$815,844 in the preceding year, up \$51,863. Current liabilities are shown at \$423,625 and in the previous year \$419,439. The working capital has therefore increased from \$396,405 to \$444,082. Cash is up from \$192,908 to \$271,399. Accounts payable are down from \$204,617 to \$177,778. Mortgages payable and mortgage bonds of subsidiary companies are down from \$151,600 to \$37,025. First mortgage bonds are up from \$960,000 to \$1,020,000. Reserve for depreciation is up from \$2.4 millions to \$2.5 millions.

H. A., Toronto, Ont. DUPRAT MINES was succeeded by ALLIANCE MINING AND SECURITIES LTD., on the basis of one Alliance share for each five Duprat shares and one Rhyolite Rouyn Mines for each 10 Duprat shares held. Alliance has not shown any activity and Rhyolite Rouyn has also been inactive for a long time. This company's property in Duprat township adjoins the producing Waite Amulet Mines on which diamond drilling recently has given results regarded as among the most important development of its kind in the history of the camp. Any unlisted broker will advise you as to whether there is any market for the shares.

J. B. H., London, Ont. Guaranty Trust Co., of Canada reporting as trustee for the CANADA PAVING & SUPPLY CORP., states that during the current year it is expected that the balance of \$33,200 owing to the Canadian Bank of Commerce as secured creditor will be paid off. Since all claims of preferred and ordinary creditors have been paid, assets remaining for realization will be available for return of capital to preferred shareholders. These assets are located at Windsor, Ont., and it is stated, there has been a slight improvement in real estate values although, until the building industry revives, it cannot be expected that the properties can regain any great percentage of book values. Book value of real estate and buildings is \$1,116,851. Rentals from these properties are now covering the carrying charges. The trustee advises that there should not be any haste in disposing of these properties at property low values. Total assessed value of land and buildings is \$165,500. The company had current assets of \$39,022 as at May 15, 1938, while unrealized assets include accounts receivable of \$43,921, chiefly from the Town of Riverside, City of Windsor bonds to the amount of \$51,628 and fixed assets including the property and buildings mentioned above.

S. G. R., Saskatoon, Sask. DENTONIA MINES is extending its activities at the present time. When it was found impossible to locate extension of orebodies at its property in the Greenwood district control was secured of the Duranga Mine, half way between the Ymir and Sheep Creek camps, and the property brought into production early this year. The company has also taken an option for four years on a group of claims in the Zeballos camp and exploration of this ground has already commenced. Production at Duranga is averaging about \$1,000 a day, of which approximately half is operating profit. To the end of March proceeds from production have paid off obligations of some \$29,000 incurred in the construction of the 100-ton mill. Earnings up to that time did not take into account anything from zinc concentrates which were stored, due to the low prevailing price of that metal. While the tonnage developed in the Peck orebody has not been as large as expected the possibilities of the property have not yet been fully explored, and an intensive campaign of

diamond drilling was commenced in May, with a view to locating and exploring additional orebodies. New financing has been arranged by McFARLANE LONG LAC GOLD MINES whereby Toronto financial interests have been granted an option of 550,000 shares of which 50,000 have already been taken up and paid for. A geophysical survey of the property has been completed and a contract given for 5,000 feet of diamond drilling, which has now commenced. A shaft was put down to a depth of 147 feet several months ago and some lateral work completed on the first level at 135 feet. The outlook for both these properties is speculative and it is impossible to advise you as to their long term prospects pending the results of the diamond drilling campaigns now underway at both properties.

W. A. P., Weston, Ont. STANDARD RELIANCE ASSETS, LIMITED, had an income in 1937 from its properties and those of its main subsidiary, the Dovercourt Land, Building & Savings Co., Ltd., of \$66,167. After paying mortgage interest, insurance, maintenance and taxes there was a net deficit for the year of \$32,048 after charging certain 1937 taxes, still unpaid, which the company may ultimately feel is not of advantage to pay. The 1937 deficit was \$7,600 less than for 1936 and \$8,500 less than for 1935, due partly to increase in rentals and partly to reduction in expenses. The result of operations is that the company will not be able to make further payments to preferred stockholders until it can obtain sufficient moneys from sales of real estate and collections on the remaining assets.

P. S., Wingham, Ont. MATACHEWAN CANADIAN GOLD LTD. sold its property to MATACHEWAN CONSOLIDATED MINES LTD. for 1,200,000 shares to be distributed later five new for 16 old. The company's operations were financed by Ventures Ltd. and Sudbury Basin Mines through options on treasury shares. At the end of 1936 Ventures held 918,655 shares and Sudbury Basin 930,972 shares. The mill is now handling about 420 tons daily and recovery is approximately \$5.50 per ton. Operating costs in April were around \$4.20 per ton of millfeed. Production has been increased to approximately \$70,000 monthly and this compares with an average of \$63,700 for the first three months of the year. Operating profit in that period was \$33,000 and I believe it was close to \$17,000 in April. A fairly extensive diamond drilling campaign underground from the lower levels has been carried on and this has indicated considerable new ore which when developed should add materially to ore reserves which were recently estimated at 300,000 tons averaging approximately \$6 a ton. The development of this new ore could within the not far distant future bring about an increase in the capacity of the mill.

A. S. N., Regina, Sask. Maintenance of a high level of earnings is indicated for CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL LTD., so far this year, judging by dividends declared on the common stock for the first half. On July 30, the company will pay a dividend of \$1.50 on the common stock, which duplicates the payment made at this time last year. On April 30 a dividend of \$1.75 was paid as compared with \$1.50 covering the first quarter of 1937. For the first half of this year, common dividends aggregate \$3.25 a share—exceeding dividends paid in the corresponding period of 1937 by 25c a share. In 1937 profits and dividend payments established new highs, net income amounting to \$7.86 a share on the common against \$7.50 paid in dividends. The bulk of last year's dividends, \$4.50 a share, was paid in the latter half of the year. One obvious explanation for the apparent stability of the company's earnings to date presents itself in the extent to which the explosives and heavy chemicals divisions are identified with the mining industry. Maintenance of Canadian mining production at a high level in the face of general industrial recession has naturally been responsible for a correspondingly active consumption of these products. The explosives division, in particular, is a large contributor to earnings.

J. E. C., Charlottetown, P. E. I. As to whether CLARK GOLD MINES shares are worth 50 cents remains to be determined. Ore reserves were estimated last fall at 4,000 tons positive, averaging \$45 to the ton, with additional tonnage indicated by diamond drilling. Late last year the company sold \$50,000 of production warrants to New York interests to provide for installation of a 35-ton mill. Underground work was stopped while the mill is being constructed but it is claimed there is enough ore on the dump to keep the mill supplied for several months after which ore will be available from the 125-foot level. The mine has been opened to 375 feet with three levels and sinking to the 500-foot level will be done later. Diamond drilling has been proceeding and a vein was recently intersected 400 feet west of the shaft, which assayed half an ounce of gold across a width of five feet after eliminating free gold.

R. L. C., Renfrew, Ont. The action of directors of INDUSTRIAL ACCEPTANCE CORPORATION LIMITED in raising the June quarterly dividend on the "A" shares from 3 1/2 cents to 50 cents reflects a prosperous first half which saw earnings at least equal to those of the similar period last year. Since earnings for the full year 1937 equalled \$5.53 a share on the "A" and \$3.90 on the combined "A" and "B" stocks, the maintenance of this level provided considerable leeway for payment of a higher ration of dividends to earnings. The annual report for 1937, it will be recalled, intimated that depending "on the absence of unexpectedly severe decline in the company's business," it should be possible before the end of 1938 to pay the \$2 dividend on the "A" stock that would qualify the "B" stock for conversion, share for share, into "A". Last year a total of \$1.50 was paid on the "A", and for the first half of this year, \$7 1/2 cents. If \$2 is to be paid for the year, therefore, \$1.12 1/2 will have to be disbursed in the second half. Final decision on this point will probably be reserved until the year-end but at least the progress of the first six months keeps alive the possibility and a similar showing for the second half would probably mean its realization.

H. W. J., Brussels, Ont. While surface exploration has been carried out on the holdings of BLUE JAY LONG LAC GOLD MINES, which comprise a group of 10 claims in the Little Long Lac area and 17 claims in the Schreiber area, the company has been inactive of late. The company was incorporated in September, 1936, with an authorized capital of 10,000 shares of which 6,681 are issued. An option on 100 shares at \$4 is payable by July 11 and a like number was recently sold at the same price. On the completion of this option it is proposed to incorporate a new company capitalized at 3,000,000, \$1 par; 200 shares to be issued for each share of the present company. I would regard the shares as highly speculative.

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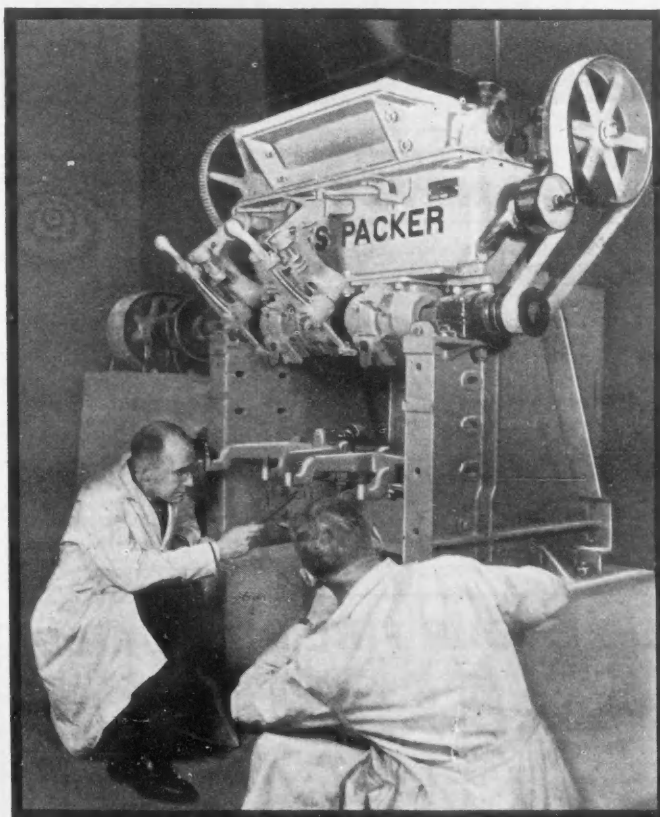
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# Concerning Insurance

Great Bulk of Insurance Business in Germany, Home of Social Insurance, Transacted by Private Companies

BY GEORGE GILBERT

SOME observers see in every move for the adoption of any form of social insurance a threat to the continued existence of insurance as a private enterprise. Yet experience has proved that the greater the demand for social insurance, the more private insurance has advanced.

In Germany social insurance takes a more prominent place than in any other country. In fact, Germany is known as "the classic country of social politics." For sixty years social insurance has been in existence there, that is, since the time of Bismarck, or about thirty years before national health insurance was adopted in Great Britain. While existing side by side for such a lengthy period, social insurance and private insurance have both found a wide field of activity in which to operate.

Some interesting information about private insurance business in Germany was given in a recent address at the Insurance Institute of London, Eng., by Herr A. Brass, leader of the German Private Insurance Economic Group, who made the statement that social insurance in the country would never expand to such an extent as not to leave a wide range of action for private insurance which skillfully adapts itself to the needs of the people.

In this connection, he furnished some figures which are enlightening. He said that the total premium income of German insurance — both state and private — which in 1932 amounted to 1,930,000,000 reichmarks, and in 1936 to 2,200,000,000 reichmarks, has now reached nearly 2,500,000,000 reichmarks. Of the 1936 premium income, 86 per cent. was produced by the private insurance companies, and 14 per cent. by the state institutions. The capital investments of German insurance, both private and state, which in 1932 amounted to 4,900,000,000 reichmarks, and in 1936 to 7,300,000,000 reichmarks, at the end of 1937 reached a total of nearly 8,000,000,000 reichmarks.

HE POINTED OUT that whenever the public authorities determined that insurance protection in one form or another must be carried, this created a demand for cover in other directions as well. In this way, he said, a friendly co-operation has developed in Germany between social and private insurance, which he hoped would continue.

This friendly co-operation was all the more welcome at the present time, he said, as the period we are passing through is a social one, which imposes upon the private insurance companies duties and obligations arising out of purely social motives. For instance, he referred to the provision of retirement income plans for industrial workers and office staffs. While there was no legal compulsion on employers to provide such pension plans, there was a moral obligation, he said. Unless the private insurance companies met the requirements in this field, the state would step in.

Accordingly, increased attention is being directed towards retirement annuities by the private insurance companies in Germany, although their actuaries, it is to be noted, maintain that this risk cannot yet be estimated with the necessary accuracy, and although the premium is rather high for the purposes intended.

But it is quite clear, he says, that the German people want annuity insurance, as after a lifetime of work and worry they desire to have for their old age a lasting, safe annuity, even if it be rather a small one. For this reason, the German life companies are devoting increased study to this branch of the business, as they feel that in helping to provide a carefree old age for all the employees of a business firm or corporation they are performing an essential social function.

WITH regard to the attitude of German actuaries as to the difficulty of estimating the risk in pension plans for employees, Sir William Palin Elderton, a leading British actuary, in moving a vote of thanks to the speaker, pointed out that in England they had government schemes and private pension arrangements made by individual employers for the benefit of employees, and also a large number of pension schemes arranged by insurance companies, and so far as he could gather actuaries had not found it very difficult to evolve schemes which did not compare unfavorably with private pension funds set up by employers.

One of the difficulties which actuaries had, he said, was in connection with the pension to which the employee would be entitled if he retired early from ill-health, when ill-health was difficult to define and when it might have to be defined to suit the convenience of the employer. Also the pension had often to be related definitely to the salary on retirement, and that left it open, he said, to the whim of the employer to be generous with salary in the last year or two, so that the pension would be higher, in which event the credit went to the employer, and the insurance company paid.

It was remarkable, he stated, that experience had shown that the more need there was for state insurance of some kind or other, the more private insurance seemed to advance. Whether it was that state insurance was such a good advertisement for private insurance he did not know, but he was glad that in most cases the government had not gone beyond what seemed to him reasonable.

WITH regard to automobile liability insurance in Germany, Herr Brass said that although there is no adequate experience available any-

where as yet in this respect, he thought that, beyond the present far-reaching legislation, compulsory third-party insurance for all motorists would become unavoidable in that country, but that it would be transacted by the private insurance companies.

Automobile insurance has shown a remarkable development in Germany in recent years. On July 1, 1932, 636,000 motor vehicles were insured, the premiums totalling 126,000,000 reichmarks, 387,000 of the vehicles insured being cars and motor buses. In 1936 the premiums totalled 190,000,000 reichmarks, and on July 1, 1937, 1,352,000 motor vehicles were insured, of which 838,000 were cars and motor buses. In the view of Herr Brass, it is indispensable that regulations be put into effect, ensuring that for every traffic accident due to motor vehicles suitable compensation be provided against its financial consequences.

German life insurance has also shown substantial development. At the end of 1932 the sums assured totalled 17,390,000,000 reichmarks, while at the end of 1937 the total was 25,450,000,000 reichmarks, 25,310,000 people holding single policies, while 8,070,000 were covered under group policies. To these figures should be added the business written by small pension insurance societies and similar institutions with more than 1,000,000 members. German life companies which originally wrote mostly industrial business are now building up in addition to their industrial insurance a sound ordinary life business, which, according to Herr Brass, is a sure sign that the German workman is realizing more and more the advantages of even small ordinary life policies. A greater increase has recently been taking place in the volume of ordinary insurance than in the volume of industrial insurance.

## FIRE MARSHALS TO MEET IN OTTAWA

THE Annual Meeting of the Association of Canadian Fire Marshals will be held at the Chateau Laurier in Ottawa on Monday, July 18, to be followed by the Annual Meeting of the Dominion Fire Prevention Association at the same place the following day. A warm invitation to attend the deliberations of the Association of Canadian Fire Marshals is extended to all insurance company executives, fire chiefs and fire prevention officers, and to all officials of various associations interested in fires and fire prevention. The meeting will be under the chairmanship of the President, Fire Commissioner Ernest Lavigne of Quebec, and the program will include the following addresses: "Problems of Air-Conditioning" by E. W. Fowler, Engineer of the National Board of Fire Underwriters; "International Relationships Among Fire Marshals" by Sherman V. Coultas, State Fire Marshal of Illinois; "Finger Prints and Arson Investigation" by Deputy Fire Marshal W. H. Stringer of Ontario; "Criminal Investigation" by Inspector R. Armitage, of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Ottawa; and "Relationship of Fire Insurance Companies to the Fire Marshals' Offices" by A. Leslie Ham of the Canadian Underwriters' Association, Montreal. This convention will open at 9.30 Monday morning at the Chateau, and the Annual Meeting of the Association of Canadian Fire Marshals and the Dominion Fire Prevention Association will be followed by a conference on the 20th on means of controlling the fire hazards in airports and aeroplane hangars.

## NEW FORM OF AGENT'S AGREEMENT

A NEW form of agent's agreement, embodying a revised method of compensation for weekly and monthly premium debit business has been offered by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to its 21,000 agents in the United States and Canada. Leroy A. Lincoln, president of the company, announced recently. For more than a year, Mr. Lincoln said, the Metropolitan has been studying modifications of its contract with agents with respect to weekly and monthly premium debit business in order to bring the contract into line with recent developments in the business, such as the reduction of the cash surrender value period in both new and old industrial policies.

An agent may either continue under his existing contract or accept the new agreement (except in Massachusetts where, because of a recently enacted law there can be no choice), the announcement said. In order that agents may have ample time in which to consider the merits of the respective contracts, the company has fixed August 22, 1938, as the final date for decision.

The procedure followed by the company has been to have the managers and assistant managers fully explain the contract. Copies of the contract are available to the agent, and the company has prepared a set of questions and answers which cover the main points on which it was anticipated the agent would desire information.

Mr. Lincoln explained the operation of the contract as follows: "Under the terms of the new agreement, the agent's compensation for weekly and monthly premium debit business is made up of three factors—first-year commissions, collection commissions, and conservation commissions. "First-year commissions are based on the agent's cumulative increase in first-year premiums; that is, the net



A. MACKENZIE, Assistant General Manager and Manager of Agencies of the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company, which recently marked the 35th anniversary of its entry into the United States field by holding a two-day convention at Lansing, Michigan. On June 22, 1933, the Company's first U.S. policy was issued to a resident of Michigan. The Company now has more than \$104,000,000 of business in force in the United States.

amount of premiums on first-year business placed by the agent, less first-year lapses. Different rates of commission are paid on endowment policies requiring premiums for 30 years or less than on other kinds of policies. The rates correspond closely with the general basis of commissions for regular ordinary business.

"Collection commissions are based on the amount of premiums collected by the agent, and the rate of collection commission is not affected by lapses.

"The conservation commission is based on the ratio of the agent's renewal lapse rate to the company's renewal lapse rate for corresponding quarterly periods. The agent's conservation commission will be calculated at the end of each quarter and paid in 13 weekly instalments during the following quarter. Under this arrangement, the conservation commission of the average agent will not be affected by general economic conditions, thus affording him at all times a distinct inducement to enhance his earnings and improve the service to policyholders through conservation of the business which has been assigned to his charge.

"The agreement provides that the clause relating to conservation commission is not a part of the contract in any jurisdiction in which it may be in conflict with any law. It has been urged in some quarters that this conservation feature of the agreement may be in conflict with laws recently adopted in New York and Massachusetts. The company is not willing to subject itself to a charge of violating these new laws, but has notified the agents in New York and Massachusetts, that, in the hope that it may soon be determined that they are entitled to the benefits of this clause in the new contract, the company will maintain, for a limited period, a record of the conservation accomplished by each agent in such states and will be prepared, if and when it shall be established that the conservation commission clause does not violate the laws of those states, to pay to each agent in the service holding the new contract, retroactively, all commissions which would have been due him under the terms of such clause."

## LABATT'S ADOPT MODERN WELFARE PLAN

JOHN S. LABATT, President of John Labatt Limited, well-known London brewers, recently announced another progressive step in labor relations when all full-time employees were notified that henceforth the company would assume the cost of employees' hospital expenses. In the circular issued to all workers Mr. Labatt said in part, "The burden of hospital expenses is, in many cases, a serious load for the individual to carry and bills resulting from sickness may oftentimes take most of an individual's savings. Therefore, the company have pleasure in offering to all employees a plan of Hospital Insurance."

In brief, each man receives an allowance every day he is confined to any licensed hospital for sickness and off-the-job accidents, as well as certain indemnities for use of operating room, anaesthetics, etc. The plan has been adopted without cost to the employee, to supplement the contributory Group Life and Sickness and Accident Insurance which the employees have enjoyed for a number of years.

Effectuated by contract with the Aetna Life Insurance Company, the entire plan constitutes one of the most modern set of benefits available to any group of employees. This public-spirited organization has achieved most satisfactory relations with employees through thoughtful co-operation of this kind.

## BRITISH INSURANCE BUSINESS PROFITABLE

AN ANALYSIS has been published by a well-known firm of English stockbrokers of the results for last year of 18 leading British groups of insurance companies. It shows that their total premium income, excluding that of the life departments, advanced from £98,152,899 in 1936 to £103,167,526 in 1937, the largest increases being in the accident departments, which include motor business.

Last year the underwriting earnings of the 18 groups were £5,177,356, being 5.02 per cent of the premium income, compared with £5,318,277, or 5.42 per cent, in 1936. The net cost of the dividends to shareholders for

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Manager for Canada

EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN

## The Wawanēsa Mutual Insurance Company

Canada's Largest Fire Mutual

A leading All-Canada Company — in volume; in strength; and in service to "select" property-owners and agents.

Home Office, Wawanēsa, Man. Eastern Office: York and Harbour Sts., Toronto. Branches in Vancouver, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Montreal, Moncton.

FIRE, WINDSTORM, AUTO, CASUALTY



FIRE — AUTOMOBILE

ESTABLISHED 1840

**WELLINGTON FIRE**

INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

ONE OF THE OLDEST CANADIAN COMPANIES

H. BEGG  
PRESIDENT

1937 was \$7,547,131. The interest income yielded \$6,664,245; the shareholders' proportion of the life profits provided \$710,650, leaving \$172,236 to be drawn from the profits of the underwriting departments, other than life, which sum was substantially less than that of any of the four years immediately preceding 1937. In 1936 the sum was \$481,714.

#### LIFE INSURANCE SALES IN U.S. DOWN 21.6%

NEW life insurance in the United States for May was 22.9 per cent below the amount for May of last year, while the total for the first five months of this year was 21.6 per cent less than for the first five months of 1937.

This was reported by The Association of Life Insurance Presidents to the United States Department of Commerce. The report aggregates the new paid-for business—exclusive of revivals, increases and dividend additions—of 40 companies having 82 per cent of the total life insurance outstanding in all United States legal reserve companies.

For May, the total new business of these companies was \$618,807,000 against \$803,121,000 during May, 1937—a decrease of 22.9 per cent. New Ordinary insurance amounted to

\$384,082,000 against \$488,622,000—a decrease of 21.4 per cent. Industrial insurance was \$191,648,000 against \$239,733,000—a decrease of 20.1 per cent. Group insurance was \$43,076,000 against \$74,766,000—a decrease of 42.4 per cent.

For the first five months of the year, the total new business of the 40 companies was \$3,086,996,000 against \$3,936,797,000—a decrease of 21.6 per cent. New Ordinary insurance amounted to \$1,962,112,000 against \$2,492,711,000—a decrease of 21.2 per cent. Industrial insurance was \$936,871,000 against \$1,152,045,000—a decrease of 18.7 per cent. Group insurance was \$187,013,000 against \$292,041,000—a decrease of 36.0 per cent.

#### FIRE INVESTIGATIONS IN ONTARIO

ACCORDING to the Quarterly Report of the Ontario Fire Marshal's Office for the three months ending June 30, 1938, the investigation of arson and allied crimes continued to form the major portion of its work during the quarter year. To date this year the Fire Marshal's Office has convicted seventeen individuals on charges of arson and other crimes in connection with fire, while nine persons have been acquitted. Four cases are still pending and awaiting trial. In these various trials, one of the most unique cases was in Northern Ontario, where a man was charged and convicted after trial before the district judge without a jury on a charge of arson, in connection with burning a residence in which the crown's evidence was that he had been paid to commit the crime. The owner of the house, also charged with arson, at the same time, but who elected a jury trial, came up for trial subsequently before a judge and jury and was acquitted by the jury. In a case in Eastern Ontario a butcher was convicted of arson, after a confession which was supported by the scientific identification of apron strings and cloth used as a fuse to start the fire with merchandise stored elsewhere in the store. In another eastern Ontario case, a disappointed suitor was convicted of arson when he attempted to burn down the house in which the girl was planning to live with her about-to-be husband. A confession was obtained in this case, after the Inspector from the Fire Marshal's Office discovered on a search of the man's home a diary hid in an old sock beneath the mattress of his bed, in which the man had entered his disappointment in the fact that the wedding was still going on despite the new home being burned. In the manslaughter trial at Kenora mentioned in the preceding Quarterly, the jury acquitted the owner of the premises of this charge. In another arson conviction, the accused had a previous criminal record—the first time in two years in Ontario that the individual charged did not have a clean previous record. This man's penalty was five years for burning his employer's barn.

#### INSURANCE INQUIRIES

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I should appreciate any information you have as to the reliability of Northwestern Mutual Fire Association, whose Toronto office is at 30 Bloor St. W. Could you tell me if they are reliable and licensed to do business in Canada?

—C. W. G., Toronto, Ont.

Northwestern Mutual Fire Association, with head office at Seattle, Wash., and Toronto office at 30 Bloor St. W., was incorporated in 1901, and has been doing business in Canada under Dominion registry since 1918. It is regularly licensed in this country, and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of \$524,306 for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively. It maintains assets in Canada in excess of its Canadian liabilities, and all claims are readily collectable. It is safe to do business with.

At the end of 1937 its total assets were \$7,683,068, while its total liabilities amounted to \$5,435,871, showing a surplus of \$2,247,196 over unearned premium reserves and all liabilities. Its total income in 1937 was \$6,896,724, and its total disbursements were \$5,877,018, of which \$1,914,783 was paid in losses and \$1,291,497 was paid in dividends to policyholders. It writes business at standard rates, and returns at the end of the year by way of dividends what is not required for losses, reserves and expenses. So far these dividends have been substantial and have materially reduced the cost of insurance to policyholders.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I have found the information in this section of your publication of great interest and material benefit in my work.

I have recently been told that the members of any University faculty in either Canada or the United States may procure Life Insurance through the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America, having their Head Office in New York, at rates far below those charged by ordinary Canadian companies since there is no sales force maintained by the Association and no consequent loading for commissions, the applications being received through the Bursar of the college.

Any information that you could furnish me in this connection would be appreciated, particularly as to rates, strength of the Association and if they are or are not required to be licensed here and maintain deposits with the Government.

—J. L. H., Vancouver, B.C.

Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America, with head office at New York, was organized in 1918 by the Carnegie Foundation for the advancement of teaching, with funds provided by the Carnegie Corporation of New York, an organization founded by the late Andrew Carnegie and endowed with \$125,000,000 "to promote the advancement of knowledge and understanding."

It is a non-profit organization, and employs no agents, its policies being

## When You Are Away

The risks of fire, burglary or accident, should be covered by a policy in this old, reliable company

## UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON LTD

ESTABLISHED 1835  
ASSETS 30 MILLIONS

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So technical in its nature is Engineering Insurance that a very specialized knowledge is necessary for its proper underwriting and service. For this reason The Boiler Inspection Company has for nearly 65 years clung steadfastly to its first principle of bringing to the business the sort of attention that only the specialist can supply. Over forty trained inspectors attend to the needs of our policy holders day or night... a staff of office engineers, experts in the various branches of power-plant operation is always ready to furnish counsel and advice in connection with all problems of operation that may arise... and underwriters with a specialized knowledge of the business are able to give to the agent advice as to rates, proper coverages, etc. The sum of these facilities is an engineering organization that is unmatched anywhere in Canada for solving the problems of power and heating plant safety.



## The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Co. of Canada

HEAD OFFICE:  
908 FEDERAL BLDG., TORONTO  
BRANCHES: MONTREAL AND WINNIPEG

with the Dominion Government. Do you think that the Government is a safe place in case of war? Would they not continue the pension to me in case of war being against them? I mean would they be able to continue the payments? Of course, I know they would meet their obligations if possible.

Would the money be better and safer for me in the United States, say in the Prudential Insurance Company of America, New Jersey? And receive my monthly income in American funds?

I'm not a business woman but I have an annuity. Can you give me some suggestions on the best place to put my money. The sum is \$7,000 if I'm able to keep up my premiums. Where would it be safest in case of war?

—M. M. C., Calgary, Alta.

There is no doubt in my mind that your money would be safe with either the Prudential Insurance Company of America or the Dominion Government, and that you would receive the income without fail in time of war and in time of peace if you bought an annuity from the insurance company or the Government. During the last war there was no failure on the part of either to meet all payments under their contracts, and there is no reason to believe that a different course would be followed in any future war. Accordingly, in my opinion you would be well-protected in either case.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I have an Insurance Policy coming due in a year or two. It is in the Prudential Insurance Company of America at New Jersey. I took it out here in Calgary.

Now what do you believe would be the best thing for me to invest it in for a monthly income, for that is what I'll have to live on.

Should I leave it in the Prudential and get an income from the Prudential Company each month or would it be better to invest it in the Dominion Government Pension Scheme or annuity.

I have a small annuity already

## 1938 Progress

London Life representatives have established three outstanding records this year in extending the services of life insurance to the Canadian public.

- For the first quarter of the year, the sale of Ordinary Life Insurance reached a new high level.
- For the second quarter the new Ordinary Life Insurance sold exceeded the above record by a substantial margin.
- June was the best month in the Company's history for Ordinary Insurance sales.

This last achievement is all the more remarkable since it exceeded June of last year by more than 50%, and was twice as large as June of 1936. This record was made possible by the work of the salesmen of Ordinary Insurance in both branches and does not include Industrial nor Group Insurance.

During the past five years, London Life representatives have further improved the quality of their service. You will find their message to be of interest and value.

#### STATISTICAL FACTS

Ordinary Life Insurance Issued

	1938	1937	1936
1st three months.....	\$13,517,000	\$10,823,000	\$ 9,933,000
2nd three months.....	15,103,000	12,252,000	10,150,000
Total for Half-year \$28,620,000*	\$23,075,000	\$20,083,000	

\*Industrial and Group Insurance for the first six months of 1938 accounted for an additional \$20,000,000

Established 1874

**London Life**

Insurance Company

"Canada's Industrial-Ordinary Company"

HEAD OFFICE - LONDON, CANADA

## Touch Wood!

TO certain early races of mankind the oak tree was sacred. They rushed to its shelter whenever danger threatened. Even today when we say "touch wood" we unconsciously seek similar protection.

To many thousands of people the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company is giving not *fancied*—but very real—protection against economic dangers. Like a massive oak, this company has grown to strength from the acorn of small beginnings. Stable as the oak, it has weathered many a storm in the wars, epidemics and speculative panics of half a century.

Today over 200,000 policy holders bear witness to the enviable position which the Manufacturers holds among the great Life Insurance Companies of the world.

THE

**MANUFACTURERS LIFE**

INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO, CANADA

ESTABLISHED 1887





# BORROWING AND PRICES

## Re-armament Expenditures of British Government Now Directly Affecting Levels of Gilt-Edge Securities

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

THE expenditure on Britain's defence to be met by loan has been covered for about a year by the issue of £80,000,000 3 per cent. bonds, to be redeemed in 1954-58. The first National Defence Issue, made last year, was of £100,000,000 carrying 2½ per cent. and redeemable in 1944-48. This stock was offered at 99½ shortly after the 1937 Budget, with its unfortunate National Defence Contribution, and it was a failure, even considering the fact that its main appeal was to the bankers and that no full subscription from the public and investment houses was expected. The latest issue, offered at 98, has a better yield and a longer term, and the public has responded well.

A comparison of the terms of the June issue with its predecessor shows to what a large extent the Treasury has lost the position wherein it was able to dictate terms to the market. Some years ago "open-market" operations on the Stock Exchange—the purchase of existing stocks out of Government funds—were freely used to assure a good response to issues made above the ruling market level. Before this latest loan was issued, the market, as soon as it learned the terms, marked down gilt-edged securities to accord with the relatively generous yield of the new issue. It seemed that the Treasury came cap in hand where previously it had walked majestically.

ONE explanation of the change of attitude might be that the Public Departments are no longer in the position where they could take up substantial portions of new issues when the investing public failed. If this is true, however, it is true only of the last few months. Until the decline in the employment position began, the funds of the Unemployment Insurance Fund rose persistently and sharply, until they reached £43 millions last year. The Post Office Savings Bank Deposits have also been rising steadily, and if they have encountered a setback recently following the deterioration of trade they have encountered only a mild one. The same is true of the funds of the Trustee Savings Banks and the National Health Insurance, which were £133 million and £118 million, respectively, last year.

It is a fact that the Treasury could have cut its terms rather finer and still have been assured of a good public response. This is particularly true since the public is now won over to the idea of huge public expenditures on arms so that the volume of abstention from subscription from the "conscientious objectors" is negligible. A determination to secure full public response is clear, and the fact that funds have been diverted not only from the gilt-edged market but also from the industrial and speculative markets to take up the new issue shows how completely it proved successful.

IF £3. 2s. 8d. per cent. is offered at this time, it is an interesting experiment to attempt to find what terms will have to be offered a year or so hence to encourage public money from its haunts into a new loan. For a good time there has been a substan-

tial volume of money waiting to be used. Funds available for employment have not declined by anything like the same amount as the opportunities for suitable employment have diminished. If the trade recession continues, the volume of idle money will continue to increase, and will reinforce the movement towards cheaper money which is the natural concomitant of slack trade. Low interest rates mean high gilt-edged prices. The natural factors which produce them, and their accompanying pessimism, tend also to drive investors away from the industrial and commodity markets, thus increasing the potential demand for gilt-edged stocks; or else the public leaves its money in the banks, which correspondingly increase their gilt-edged investments. A continued depression of trade may therefore make it possible for the Treasury to borrow on better terms twelve months hence.

On the other hand, a revival in business would not only tend to harden interest-rates, and so tend to lower gilt-edged prices, but would also re-

der the gilt-edged market relatively unattractive to investors, and prices would therefore suffer also from lack of demand. In this event, the Treasury would have to offer even more generous terms than the latest ones to predestine its loans to public success.

Borrowing on Defence account is now £180,000,000. Last year Mr. Chamberlain as Chancellor of the Exchequer secured power to borrow up to £400,000,000 over a period of five years. On the face of it, the Treasury is in advance of schedule. But the possibility of a further substantial addition to the total to be borrowed cannot be ruled out in view of the international political situation. It remains to be seen whether the financial structure of the country can support without distortion the full weight of the potential borrowing. It is certain that persistent borrowing, unless it brings about a revival in industry to a degree which cannot at the moment be anticipated, will carry its own penance, since it will have to be achieved at progressively increasing rates.

## MINES

BY J. A. MCRAE

SHERITT-GORDON has established copper production at a rate of 30,000,000 lbs. a year. The recent advance in price of copper added at the rate of \$500,000 a year to net profits. Each one cent advance raises the income of the company at the rate of \$300,000 a year without adding in any way to expense.

O'Brien Gold Mines has maintained gold production at \$110,000 per month so far this year. The ore has been yielding an average of around \$23 per ton, with operating costs of about \$9.50. Net profits before allowing for taxes and depreciation have averaged a little over \$60,000 per month so far this year.

Uchi Gold Mines is to proceed immediately with a program designed to bring the mine into production on an initial basis of 500 tons of ore per day. Included in the program is provision for hydro-electric power, sinking of a new four-compartment shaft, and orders for mill machinery. An early announcement is expected in respect to arrangements for the requisite finances for this extensive program. The new shaft as well as the size of the crushing plant will permit 2,000 tons of ore to be handled daily if required, thereby enabling additional mill units to be added at a minimum of time and expenditure.

MacLeod-Cockshutt Gold Mines is making an increase of 20 per cent. in the capacity of its mill. The plant was designed for 500 tons per day and has already attained that capacity. A flotation unit is now in course of installation for the purpose of increasing capacity to 600 tons per day. Officials expect the enterprise to show

a net profit of \$5 per ton, without taking into account the higher grade ore being encountered in recent development. The mill enlargement will be completed within a few weeks, opening the way to milling 18,000 tons of ore per month for gross output of over \$180,000 and operating profit of \$90,000 every thirty days. The indicated profit of \$1,000,000 a year will be reduced by taxes and depreciation, but should still leave the company with a profit amounting to around 25 cents per share annually available for treasury or dividends.

Chromium Mining & Smelting Corp. plans to raise \$700,000 in short term notes for the purpose of placing the enterprise on an important producing basis before the close of this year. The N. A. Timmins Corporation has previously advanced \$500,000 and now undertakes to advance a further \$340,000. The shareholders at large are being asked to provide the remaining \$360,000.

Preston East Dome has disclosed considerable high grade ore in the work at 50 ft. in depth. This promise to increase the estimated mine average.

Pickle Crow has maintained production at an average of \$230,000 every 30 days for the past several months.

Sylvanite directors authorized the plan to increase mill capacity 10 per cent. This will bring maximum capacity to very close to 600 tons of ore per day.

Straw Lake Beach Gold Mines with property near Emo, Ontario, is to be equipped with a mill of 60 tons daily.

TRUE STORY No. 6

## IN THE GOOD OLD SUMMER TIME

Mr. "F" and Mr. "G" are summer next-door neighbours. Both are prosperous, retired business men... but, while Mr. "G" enjoys his summers, Mr. "F" does not.

### Harassed Mr. "F"

As sure as Mr. "F" plans a quick two weeks at the Lake—as sure as he invites some friends up for a little fishing and a taste of country life—just as surely does some matter of business necessitate his immediate presence in the city. If it isn't one of the tenants wanting something (Mr. "F" owns a good deal of valuable real estate), then it's an unexpected development affecting his security holdings. He often sees Mr. "G" puttering about in his garden, or out in his boat fishing, and wonders how "G" manages to get so much leisure.

### Lucky Mr. "G"

Mr. "G" usually arrives at the Lake early in June and stays until Labour Day, with only an occasional, casual trip to the city. His business interests, and his investment interests, are as great as those of Mr. "F"... but Mr. "G" long ago discovered the solution to all such problems. His secret is simply this—he makes use of The Royal Trust Company's Management Service. "I never have to worry", says Mr. "G". "As long as I can get to a telephone, or write a letter, to tell the Trust Company what I want—they do the rest!"

In The Royal Trust Company's Management Service, more and more people are finding the ideal solution to the problem of how to care for investments and enjoy leisure, too. We look after your stocks, bonds and real estate, collect all income, advise you of developments affecting your interests and act as your financial secretary, all for a very moderate fee. Ask for details of our Management Service.

## THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY

The construction is made possible through a deal with the Canadian Comstock Co. Work has been carried to 425 ft. in depth, and officials estimate 19,000 tons indicated with a gross value of \$20.17 per ton.

Canadian Malarctic will pay a dividend of 3 cents per share on August 4. This compares with 3 cents paid March 21 of this year and the initial payment of 5 cents per share Sept. 8, 1937.

God's Lake Gold Mines set the high record of \$95,375 in gold production during June, a rate almost double that of one year ago. In the first six months of 1938 the mine produced \$452,720 as compared with \$252,000 in the first half of 1937. The increase

of \$200,000 in the half-year period has enabled the company to build up a substantial treasury.

Kirkland Lake Gold produced an average of \$117,000 per month during the past several months. The ore is yielding an average of \$15.50 per ton.

Wright-Hargreaves has developed into a gold producing mine of considerable magnitude. A survey of recent performance shows a peak reached in production of very close to an average of \$700,000 every 30 days.

International Nickel Company of Canada closed one furnace at Copper Cliff and one at Coniston. This curtailment resulted in laying off ap-

proximately 3 per cent. of the men now employed. There are a total of approximately 9,000 employed.

Chan Yellowknife in the Northwest Territories is securing some very high assays across widths of a little over one foot. It has been characteristic so far of gold-bearing veins in the Yellowknife area that high values are usually confined to very narrow streaks.

Dome Mines produced \$3,640,527 in the six months ended June 30.

Golden Gate Mining Co., with property at Swastika is milling 40 tons of ore daily and is about to complete installation of a flotation unit which may bring capacity to 65 tons per day.

### BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

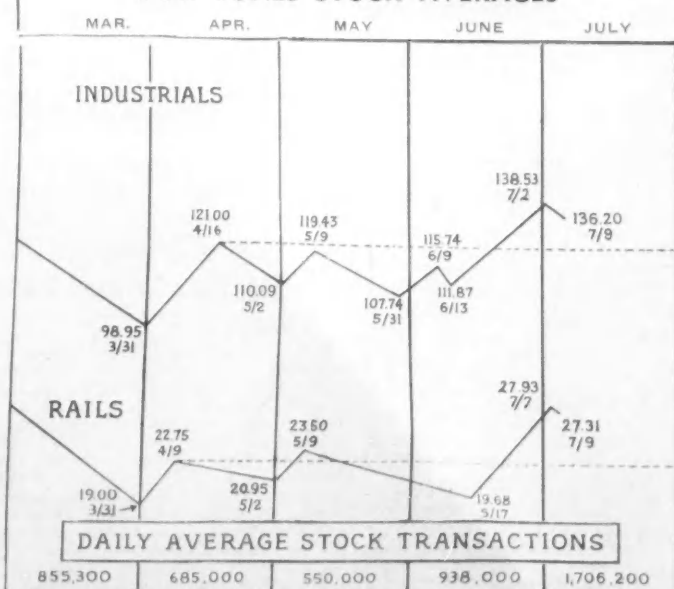
(Continued from Page 17)

somewhat further over the early part of this week, (2) then rally toward, but not jointly through their recent peaks of 138.53 on the industrial average, 27.93 on the rail average, and (3) should then recede again to under the low points established on the preceding set-back, cause for concern as to the current up-movement would be in order. This would be the downward zigzag pattern by which a change in the intermediate trend is disclosed.

In the meanwhile, or unless and until a warning signal, such as that discussed above, puts in its appearance, the preponderance of technical evidence points to the underlying trend as still in an upward direction. For one thing, reversals in trend do not generally come so soon after an important signal, such as the up-signal given by the averages on June 23. Again, the past five weeks' advance, while sizable, does not seem inordinate when it is borne in mind that it rests on a base or foundation that was formed over eight weeks, or from March 31 to May 31. Third, with Congress out of session and Mr. Roosevelt away from his desk the news background would seem relatively favorable. Lastly, brokers report a continued heavy short interest and a large amount of cash still awaiting investment.

As pointed out over the past two weeks, the market, at 132/135 on the industrial average, entered an area where resistance to the advance was to be expected. Such resistance is usually met, where higher prices are ahead, by a sideways movement or a fast "shake-out" of several days' duration. The sideways movement has been witnessed over the past eight trading days. Whether the "shake-out" will now put in its appearance is an open question, but in any case, nothing has occurred in the price movement to suggest the current period of irregularity as other than a minor interruption prior to renewed advance.

### DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



### New Issue

\$4,000,000

## CITY OF MONTREAL

4% Bonds

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To be dated 1st June 1938

Maturing 1st December, 1946

Principal and half-yearly interest (1st June and 1st December) payable in lawful money of Canada in the Cities of Montreal and Toronto. Coupon Bonds in denominations of \$1,000 and \$500, with provision for registration as to principal.

The Bonds will be direct obligations of the City of Montreal and will rank concurrently and *pari passu* with the securities of the City already issued and will be, in accordance with the law, a charge upon the immovable property situated within the City limits. The proceeds of this issue will be used for the budget of capital expenditure for the fiscal year 1938-39; in settlement of arrears of school taxes which were contested by the City; and for the consolidation of expenditure for Unemployment Relief.

This loan will be renewable at maturity, 1st December, 1946, for an approximate amount of \$2,000,000 only, being a decrease of \$2,000,000 which will represent the sinking fund accumulated at that date.

Particulars of the Funded Debt and other financial statistics are set out in the prospectus, copy of which is available upon request.

Price: 100 and accrued interest

It is expected that Interim Bonds will be ready for delivery on or about 20th July, 1938.

We offer these Bonds on behalf of the City of Montreal, at the above-mentioned price and accrued interest subject to pro. sale and allotment, if, as and when issued and subject to the approval of Counsel, Mr. Guillaume Saint Pierre, K.C., or the City and Messrs. Laurendeau & Laurendeau for the Selling Agents.

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## TAXES ARE PROBLEM

(Continued from Page 17)

least one term, for it would then have been apparent that in violating the first principle of taxation—capacity to pay—they were also infringing the second, viz., "That every tax ought to be so contrived as both to take out and keep out of the pockets of the people as little as possible over and above what it brings into the public treasury of the state."

For consumers' taxes, though concealed in the price of goods, and based apparently on the theory that what you don't know won't hurt you, are not easy to pay. Their effect is twofold. They raise revenue for the government by checking economic activity and add to the real burden of the tax by making it more difficult to pay. This view is confirmed by the chorus of approval which greeted the remission by the Finance Minister of the sales tax on building materials.

IN A simple barter economy, the individual producer, if called upon for a larger share of his earnings for public use, would prudently increase his production. In a money order, he cannot do this, for the price mechanism intervenes. It follows that all taxes which have their incidence in prices—about 67 per cent. of all federal taxes—reduce the consumer's buying power, curtail the market for agriculture and industry and lower production in the same ratio.

This could hardly have been the intention of the taxing authorities, who might be disposed to plead that they knew not what they did, yet the facts speak for themselves. The national income of Canada for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1938, according to Mr. Dunning, is estimated at \$4,830,000,000, while the indirect taxes, including customs and excise duties, sales taxes and corporation taxes passed on to the consumer, may be conservatively placed at \$344,461,000, or two-thirds of the total revenue of \$516,692,000. Had this amount been raised by direct income taxes, all prices would have fallen accordingly, and production and national income risen by an equivalent amount. As the government would have shared in this higher standard on the expenditure side of the budget, instead of a deficit of \$13,000,000, it might have realized a surplus of \$21,446,100.

This is not financial legerdemain, but common sense. The real income of a government, as of an individual, is measured not only by the number of dollars it collects but by the purchasing power of each dollar. What then have our legislators done? By ignoring the functional economic dis-

inction between production and consumption, for every dollar of income they collected in indirect taxes, they were taking two dollars in real income out of the taxpayer's pocket—one dollar in cash and one dollar in impaired purchasing power. Consumers' taxes are a double-barrelled instrument whose secondary recoil is as powerful as the first.

WHAT the individual producer in a commercial order cannot do for himself, viz., increase his production to cover increased taxes, his government must do for him by levying taxes in such a way as not to curtail production. Senator La Follette's contention that taxation must rise to higher levels owing to the increase of governmental functions does not necessarily hold good. In recognizing that consumers' taxes shrink the market and curtail production, he stood at the border of a fundamental truth, disregarded by all taxing authorities: that taxation of consumers' goods is not only inequitable, but imposes an added penalty by doubling the real burden of the tax.

In the application of this principle may be found the solution of the vexing problem of overlapping and excessive tax levies. A taxing procedure which extracts two dollars in real income to gain one dollar of revenue is in itself an explanation of the collapse of private enterprise, the corresponding increase in government functions and the steeply rising trend of taxation and public debt in times of peace. In its fiscal policies, the state has been budgeting against the consumer and against itself. Taxing machinery which lowers the national income by raising prices calls for a progressive increase in the rate and scope of taxation.

The avenue of greater national income and of tax reductions is the repeal of consumers' taxes and the substitution of the direct income tax as the primary source of revenue. By this means, production will be free to rise to meet the demands upon it. As the national income expands, the government will participate in the increase and will then be in a position to lower the rate of taxation. What is morally right will prove to be technically correct. The process will then be reversed as the taxpayer and the government co-operate in the common objective of balancing all budgets by increasing the national income.

A MODERN Diogenes, looking for a principle in the maze of taxing methods, would need more than a lantern. Yet it is not too late to enquire where we are going and why. A scale of taxation which began as an emergency war measure and which in the intervening years has more than trebled, with no indication that there is a ceiling, overshadows every other national problem, unless it be that of unemployment to which it is related. The taxpayer is unorganized and suffers in silence. It is doubtful if his voice will be heard before the Rowell Commission. Yet if his plight remains unheeded, it will assert itself in terms of Aesop's fable: the early demise of the goose that lays the revenue egg.

## OIL

BY T. E. KEYES

AS PREDICTED by Dr. G. S. Hume, several weeks ago, operators are beginning to focus their attention on the north end of the Turner Valley field. At the moment a cellar is being dug and water lines laid to a new location just north of Royallite No. 29, the most northerly producer.

Home No. 2 is drilling below 4,200 feet and is the most northerly well drilling in the northern part of Turner Valley. It is reported as logging satisfactorily.

Phillips Petroleum, located south of this well, after cementing casing has drilled out the plug, and as this is written, is preparing to test the McDougall Segur Sands for oil production. Several wells in the old gas and naphtha area obtained production from this formation. The Phillips Petroleum well, according to officials, is logging very satisfactorily, and it is reported around Calgary that there is quite a demand for acreage in its vicinity.

At present considerable attention is being focused on outside structures in the Taber field. North Taber Royalties was spudded in last week. This company is being financed by a Vancouver group.

In the Ram River area, located about 125 miles northwest of Calgary, and considerably south of the Home Oil Brazeau structure, the Ram River Oils have selected a drilling location. According to their geologist, Mr. Russell V. Johnson, the Devonian lime may be encountered almost immediately, and it is possible that oil will be obtained at a very shallow depth.

Last week Coronation, one of the Anglo-Canadian group of wells, came into production. This well was located just south of one of the largest producers in the field and everybody was looking for a very large well. However, it fooled them all and is just an ordinary producer. The initial three-day average, taken previous to acidization, was 582 barrels.

Royallite report No. 31 drilling just above the lime at 7,398 feet; No. 32 at 6,684 feet; No. 33 at 5,469 feet. Lethbridge South well, controlled by Royallite and drilling in the Lethbridge area, reached the lime at around 4,000 feet, is standing cemented.

The Green Banner Valley well, located on a structure west of Turner Valley, is drilling in a little softer formation at 6,006 feet—over 645 feet in the lime.



HARVARD Ph.D. Robert Leslie Jones, Cobden, Ont., a graduate of Queen's University, who recently received his doctorate from Harvard. His dissertation was on the "History of Agriculture in Quebec and Ontario, 1830-80".

The Commonwealth Pete office reports their two subsidiaries, Connell No. 2 and Command, to be at 6,352 feet and 1,827, respectively.

Newell & Chandler, drilling contractors, report the following wells as being drilled currently: Consoli-

dated at 6,517 feet; Sunset No. 2 at 6,004 feet; Home No. 2 at 4,051 feet; Davies No. 4 at 3,265 feet.

Mercury Royalties, nearing the producing stage, is at 6,317 feet—203 feet in the lime.

Okalta No. 6, the deepest well in the British Empire, is around 9,200

feet. It is expected the lime will be contacted at around 9,500 feet.

Anglo-Canadian report Anglo No. 1 drilling at 3,114 feet, No. 2 at 2,432 feet, while No. 3 is just rigging up. Extension oil is drilling at 2,125 feet.

Roxana, drilling on the Kootenay Dome, forty miles northwest of Cal-

gary, is at 3,858 feet—750 feet in the Devonian lime.

Ed. Kolb, secretary of Petroleum Producers' Association, states that engineers are now working on plans to build pipe lines to both Vancouver and Fort William. He estimates that it will be two years, or 1940 before these could be built and operating.

## Are There Still Profits in This Market?

A letter giving suggestions will be mailed on request.

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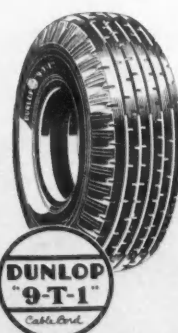


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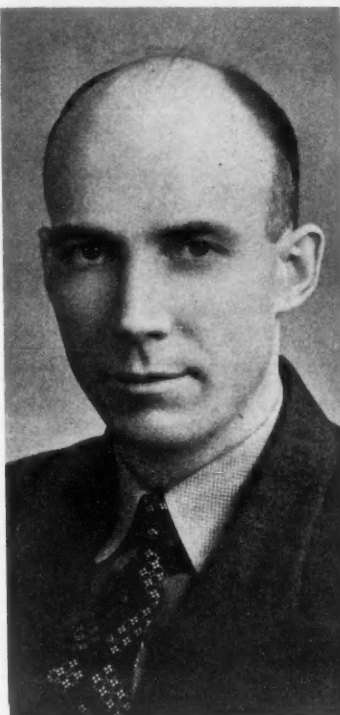
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## MINE MAKERS OF CANADA



GEORGE A. HOWES, B.Sc., M.E., Mining Engineer and Manager, Macassa Mines Ltd., Kirkland Lake, Ont., is one of the youngest Canadian mine executives to reach a position of great responsibility. He is in charge of production as well as the welfare of some two hundred and fifty men at the Macassa mine. He has brought to this position technical knowledge and a wide and varied experience in mining and metallurgy, from the leading mine fields in Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia. He received his education at Queen's University, where he was granted the degree of B.Sc. in mining and metallurgical engineering. After receiving his degree he acted as Assistant to the Geological Survey made by the Ontario Department of Mines in the Red Lake District in 1923.

The following year Mr. Howes accepted a position as sampler for the Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, and later acted as Assistant Surveyor. In 1924 he joined the Huronian Belt Mining Corporation as field man and remained with this company until 1926. He next accepted the position of Engineer for the Keeley Silver Mines Limited, and remained with them for two years. While in this position he did mine examination work for this company in Alaska. In 1928 and 1929 he was Manager at the Bobio Mines Ltd., following which he was Mining Engineer for the Howey Gold Mines, Red Lake, in 1929 and 1930. He was then engaged by Bobio Mines Ltd., to do field examination work in British Columbia, Northern Quebec and Ontario. At the age of thirty-two he accepted the position of Mine Manager of the Macassa Mines Ltd., at Kirkland Lake, Ont., which position he now retains.

Mr. Howes' credo or philosophy of life is "Making a good job of it"; that he says, applies to mine making, the handling of men, in the field of sports and in every day living.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada."





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9DWFL

# THE TURNER VALLEY AS A NATIONAL ASSET

(Continued from Page 17)

tion for two reasons. First, because it enables more scientific production, preventing the wax content of Turner Valley oil from congealing (as it will do when subjected to the less intense heat occasioned by less restricted flow); and in the second place because restricted flow will give longer life, conserve the gas pressure, and result in a greater ultimate recovery from the wells.

While the oil wells of Canada are still a long way from supplying the requirements of our home market in petroleum products, proposals have recently been heard in some quarters advocating the imposition of a tariff on foreign oil. The only one result in so far as the consumer is concerned would accrue, and that would be a rise in the prices of petroleum products sold in this country.

**GASOLINE** is probably one of the few products in which importation is a big factor in supplying our domestic needs where there is no general advance in the prevailing retail prices in comparison with the prices charged consumers in the United States. Period studies made during recent years of the average retail prices being charged at a given time in the cities of both the United States and Canada have revealed that Canadian prices have actually been lower at many points than those prevailing in various cities of the U.S.—that is taking into consideration the smaller American gallon as compared with the Imperial gallon sold in this country. Do motorists and industrialists of Canada wish to pay "through the nose" for their petroleum products to enable millions of dollars in an accelerated production at the Turner Valley fields? Is it economically sound that any of our natural products should be produced in a protected market at the expense of the consumer?

Alberta produced 2,796,908 barrels of naphtha and crude oil last year, an increase of 1,476,466 barrels over 1936. This production was taken care of without disturbance and at a price conducive to the steady development of the field, while the consumer over the greater part of the Prairies enjoyed the benefits of lower prices for light petroleum products.

The 1937 experience in relation to Turner Valley field and the direct benefit derived by Western consumers disproves the need of tariff protection for sound development of the oil producing industry in this country.

IS IT feasible, as the advocates of intensified development of the Alberta fields are urging, that pipelines should be constructed for a distance of five hundred miles from Turner Valley to Vancouver, and fifteen hundred miles from the Alberta oil fields to the head of the Great Lakes? Even if the crude oil is conveyed to the

latter point, from which there is navigation for not more than six months of the year, would it be economically possible to meet world prices in bunker fuel oil for the British Navy, as has recently been suggested?

It is doubtful that all of the questions raised in the foregoing paragraph may be answered with any degree of finality or certainty because of the many problems involved. One may gain some appreciation, however, of the limitations which appear to be associated with the potentialities of the Turner Valley oil field as "a major national asset" to which it has been correctly referred by a recent editorial of a Toronto newspaper, if due consideration is given to these problems.

The construction of five hundred miles of pipeline through the Rocky Mountains, over the Great Divide at an altitude of more than five thousand feet above sea level is, admittedly, an undertaking which presents no insurmountable difficulties as an engineering feat, but as a finished pipeline which would have to pay its carrying charges on capital investment as well as its high operating costs due to the physical characteristics of the mountainous terrain which it would traverse, the project becomes very problematical as a successful business venture.

In this connection it is interesting to note that in the United States with its hundreds of thousands of miles of pipelines there are none which cross the Rocky Mountains. In Montana there are only local pipelines. In the States of Idaho, Oregon, and Washington there are no crude oil pipelines. The only pipelines in these western states are gas lines from Pendleton, Oregon to Walla Walla in the State of Washington, and from Pasco to Gradyville and to Yakima.

**CALIFORNIA** produces two grades of crude oil. One is known as heavy California ranging in specific gravity from 14 to 19, and having a preponderance of fuel oil for bunker use on railways and large steamers. Light California crude ranges in gravity from approximately 20 to 40.9. This is predominantly a gasoline and lubricating oil crude.

As a consequence the California producers are in a favored position to supply heavy duty fuel oils suitable for naval vessels and merchant marine. In the light of this fact it has not been found expedient to run crude oil pipelines from north-western state to Pacific tidewater. In other words, the hazards of the Rockies are a great barrier, probably insurmountable from an economic point of view for the successful operation of oil pipelines from the prairies to the Pacific coast.

The building and operation of fifteen hundred miles of pipeline from Turner Valley to Fort William, or thereabouts, does not present the difficulties which a trans-Rockies line would encounter. There is one fly in the ointment of the west-east pipeline proposal as advocated by editorial writers of daily papers, or others who are endeavoring to promote such a scheme. The cheaper water transportation is available via the Great Lakes, true enough, but only for about six months in the year, as we have already observed.

Now to make a pipeline pay it is necessary that the line be kept full for the twelve months of the year. The practical men who have been in this business all their lives tell us that the transportation charges are based on the continual flow of oil.

The cost of an eight inch underground pipeline, 1500 miles long, over the type of country to be crossed from Turner Valley to the head of Lake Superior would be approximately \$25,000,000 to build, including the cost of some forty pumping stations en route. Such projects in the United States, coming under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission are permitted to charge an annual depreciation rate of 3.82%, weighted over all—a rate based on 75 years' experience in the U.S.A. in pipeline operations. On this basis it would take from 35 to 40 years for amortisation of the pipeline from Turner Valley to the head of the Great Lakes.

Owing to the uncertainty of the life of the field in Alberta, oil men point out that it would be necessary to cut down the amortisation period of such a pipeline to about ten years, and that a depreciation rate of about 10% would have to be charged. If there were other well developed fields between Turner Valley and Lake Superior from which the crude oil could be drained into the 1500 mile pipeline, the latter would operate as a trunk line, and even if one of the oil fields should fail, or peter out, it would still be utilized as a carrier. At present, though, any pipeline built would be entirely dependent on the Turner Valley, a field not yet long enough in production to enable the geologists to determine its probable life, beyond five or ten years at the present time. In about two years from now, it is expected, a more accurate forecast in this respect will be possible.

Many factors enter into the calculation of the probable life of an oil field, and the cost of production. Bottom hole pressure is one of the most important of these and to maintain adequate pressure as long as possible the Alberta Oil Conservation Board is now studying the project to shut in naphtha producing wells high up on the structure. Rock pressure has drastically declined during the past few years, and inevitably the oil wells will sooner or later have to be pumped, which means increased production costs. Just how soon this will occur is anybody's guess.

**THE** pipeline to the lakehead would have some 500,000 barrels of crude displacement. The eight inch line is capable of delivering per twenty-four hours, under 1,000 pound pressure per square inch a total of 21,000 barrels. This computation is based on safe pressure and pumping capacity of a common eight-inch pipe of a line going through fairly level country with pumping stations thirty to forty miles apart, using an oil speed of four miles per hour.

For six months each year 21,000 barrels of oil per day must be put in

storage tanks to await the opening of navigation in the spring. It works out at four million barrels of crude oil to be accumulated in the tanks at the head of the Lakes every winter. These barrels hold 35 gallons each, so we have no less than a prospective storage of one hundred and forty million (140,000,000) gallons of Turner Valley crude.

The cost of this storage must be added to transportation costs, and it would be an item of several hundred thousand dollars, depending on how quickly the accumulated stocks could be moved by the tankers in the spring. The cost of storage is said to be at least two cents per barrel per month, including rental and hazards to be covered.

The hazards of storing crude petroleum include evaporation, fire and seepage. Turner Valley crude is very volatile, containing a large percentage of gasoline. Therefore, the steel tank with steel gas-tight roof would be required, and the estimate of two cents per barrel per month is figured, having this type of tank in mind. Other kinds of storage tanks which are adaptable under different conditions are earthen or concrete reservoirs, and steel tanks with wooden roofs.

**SOMEBODY** says let us use our languishing railways to transport the oil from Alberta to Rainy River. It is self evident that pipelines afford a much more economical means of transporting oil than do tank cars by rail. While it is claimed that oil can be carried easterly to Rainy River for marketing on a competitive basis, the fact is that the finished product is being shipped from Regina to the Rainy River District. Naturally higher transportation costs can be paid on a finished product than would be possible in shipping the more bulky raw material, or as in this case, the crude oil. From Rainy River there is still 250 miles or more of rough country over which a pipeline would have to be built to deliver the oil to deep water.

Tank cars carry an average of 240 barrels each, and the freight, year in and year out, would probably average \$1.25 to \$1.50 per barrel for the 1500 mile haul. This and the further cost of transshipping at the lakehead and of movement on to the East would so add to the cost of crude at the refinery that to meet competition the oil companies would only be able to pay the producers about 40 to 50 cents per barrel, or less than half the present price.

Unless a special freight rate were made available by the railways, or the Government subsidized the railways by the differential in freight charges it hardly seems likely the Turner Valley could be suddenly developed during the next year or two so as to produce 100,000 barrels per day for any available market—even if new wells actually increased the field's output to that volume.

When we get Turner Valley crude to the refineries it is going to produce in commercial quantity a bunker fuel oil—that is fuel oil having a specific gravity of 18 to 22. The crude petroleum found in Alberta to date, with the exception of a comparatively small flow near Lethbridge, contains but a small percentage of bunkers (heavy fuel oil). The industry gets only four gallons of bunker oil out of a 35 gallon barrel of Turner Valley crude, or an equivalent of 12% to 15%.

Therefore, as known today, Turner Valley crude is a gasoline crude, or one having a naphtha base, high in volatility and suitable for the production of white products, but it is not a crude with body for the production of paraffin oils or heavy duty fuel oils.

On the other hand, Kern County, California, crude gives a yield of 88% fuel oil or bunker, and has a specific gravity of 14 to 19.9. The Huntington Beach field in California has a gravity of 24. to 25.9; gasoline yield of 18%; gas oil or Diesel oil 13%; and bunkers to the extent of 68% of the crude. The Taber crude near Lethbridge, Alberta, has a specific gravity of 23, but so far only about 140 barrels per day have been produced.

Just how important is bunker fuel oil to the industry in Canada? Is it a 'bearish' factor commercially? To answer the second question first, it may be observed that bunker is bearish at times. The proportion of its

sale to that of other petroleum products is only high, however, at sea-board, and lake ports, railway centres, and where large industrial plants are situated, such as steel mills, large mines, paper mills, etc. Bunker fuel oil sales made in Canada at present, based on the estimated sale of all petroleum products from May last to next November, is shown to be less than 30% of the total.

**IF CANADA** had a population of fifty million or more, we would have a home market able to absorb sufficient petroleum products, of the variety for which the Turner Valley is known at present to be capable of producing, to warrant the immediate launching of the grandiose development program which either opportunists in the speculative field, or uninformed enthusiasts would have the Canadian and British governments assist in creating. That is provided a determination of the probable life of the field would warrant the capital expenditure.

An industry which is indigenous to a country is capable of development at least to the point where it will serve the home market, and displace importations either from foreign countries, or obviate transportation from distant parts of its own country. This is what has already happened in regard to the Turner Valley. The curve of production was a steadily rising one throughout 1937. In January of last year it was at 127,977 barrels for the month, and by December last it had attained 394,893 barrels of a monthly production.

The displacement of Montana crude in the Prairie refineries by the Alberta crude petroleum, and the displacement of petroleum products made at Sarnia, Ontario in the Manitoba market by products made from Turner Valley crude have been the natural developments during recent months in this industry, peculiarly native to Western Canada. It serves its home market first. It can only expand as the home market increases, or until ways and means are found for marketing Turner Valley crude, or petroleum products manufactured from it, on a competitive basis in foreign markets.

It would seem that the obstacles in the way of maximum development of the petroleum resources of Turner Valley are more than the problems of financing the sinking of great numbers of new wells, and are more than the handicap of geographical location in relation to world markets. There are in addition to these natural barriers which in themselves can be readily overcome, obstacles of a limited home market, and the absence of crude petroleum in quantity suitable for the commercial production of bunker oil.

**CANADIANS** of Eastern Canada, as well as those of the West, are mutually interested in the development of this major national asset which we now have in the oil fields of the Turner Valley. It will be fully developed in due course, just as our mines of coal and precious metals are being progressively developed to the end that they may contribute to the national wealth and growth of Canada.

The capital necessary for development of Western oil fields is, of course, in Eastern Canada. Investors are instantly interested in any development of natural resources in their own country, regardless of geographical location, so long as the undertaking is sound from an economic standpoint. There can be no question of disinterestedness in so far as Toronto or Montreal are concerned in the future of the Turner Valley, or of any other productive oil field in this country.

Some of the circumstances, and patent facts which we have attempted to reveal in their direct relationship to the development of the Turner Valley oil fields have been herein set forth in the hope that a more thorough and careful study of all the implications will be made, than appears to have been given by some promoters and publicists to this subject to date. A wonderful national asset is the Turner Valley petroleum field, one to be fostered and expanded; and a great asset for the future it will continue to be, and increasingly so, if we but make certain that our steps in its development are directed in sane and productive channels.

You'll Enjoy More  
Comfort and Economy  
In Your New Home  
When

## STEEL CARRIES the LOAD

● The joys and thrills of a new home will last longer and cost less if steel supports the structure at all vital points.

Steel is mankind's greatest material for structural purposes. It gives you maximum strength with least shrinkage or expansion. Steel does not warp or rot . . . permits more compact construction taking less room . . . shoulders all stresses and strains with ample margin for safety.

No wonder buildings of every size to the tallest skyscrapers are built on frameworks of steel! In house construction too, steel is ideal for carrying the load at all points where strong, lasting support is needed. Structural steel shapes produced by the "Men of Algoma" for house construction assure permanent security, strength and trueness in walls . . . floors . . . doorways . . . windows . . . and interior recesses. See these pictures of houses under construction, showing how steel carries the load. Consult your architect and builder about steel's many advantages—ask them to specify the dependable quality steel made by the "Men of Algoma."

Algoma structural sections are stocked by leading Canadian fabricators and warehousemen.

ALGOMA STEEL CORPORATION, LIMITED  
Montreal—SAULT STE. MARIE—Toronto  
B. C. Agents: F. Drexel Company, Vancouver



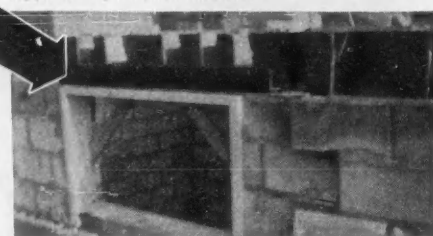
Algoma steel I-beams will carry the load of masonry wall over a bay-window opening, reducing the hazard of interior plaster cracks caused from a sagging wall.



Floors are solid and even, and second floor joists rigidly supported by this steel I-beam in a dining-room fireplace recess, as shown above.



More serviceable space, minimum deflection, maximum head-room and load distribution, non-shrinking construction are achieved with Algoma H-columns and I-beam girders carrying first floor joists, as shown above.



Algoma steel angles carry wooden joists over a basement window opening, assuring ample support for the side wall and floor, and taking stress off the window frame.

**ALGOMA STEEL**



**"BOOMS AND BOOMS" OF CARPETS.** So great is the boom in the carpet trade which is giving impetus to a revival of the industry at Axminster that a factory completed only a few months ago is to be enlarged immediately. The man in the picture is a "Creeler." He watches the bobbins feeding the machines, sees that they do not run out, has nearly 12,000 bobbins to tend.



# SATURDAY NIGHT

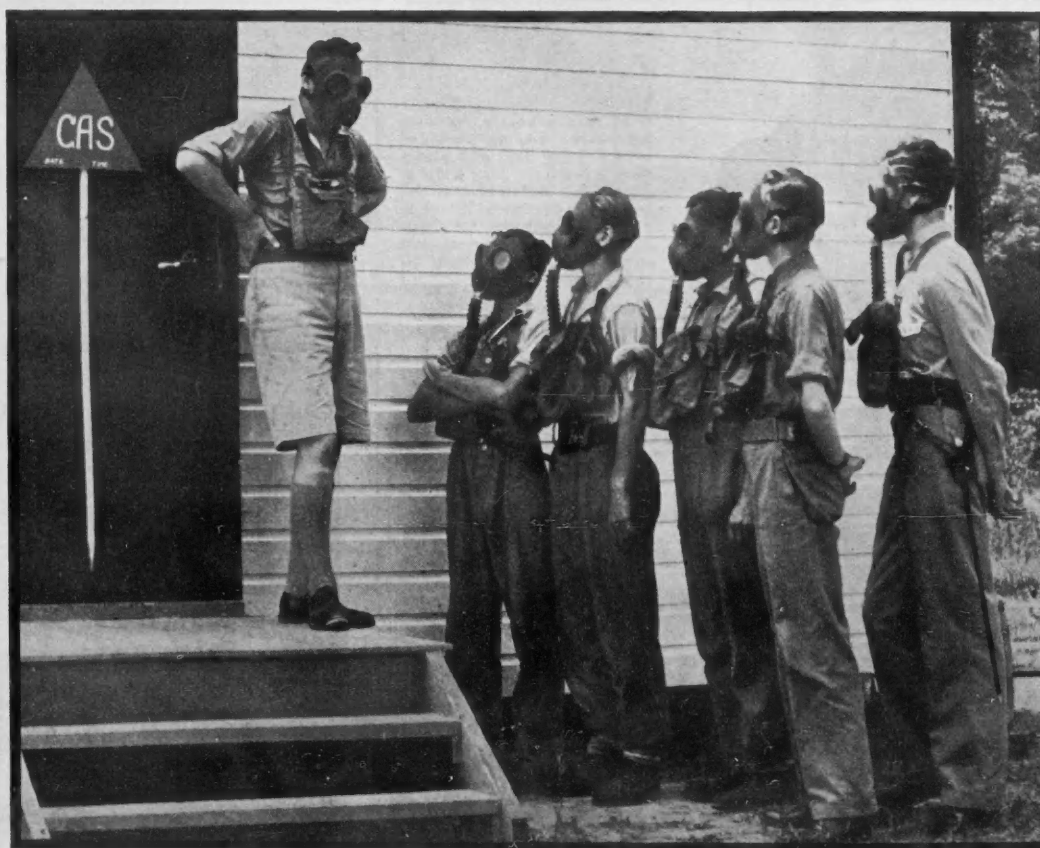
PEOPLE » TRAVEL » FASHION » HOMES » LETTERS

TORONTO, CANADA, JULY 16, 1938

## WITH THE SIXTH BRIGADE AT NIAGARA CAMP

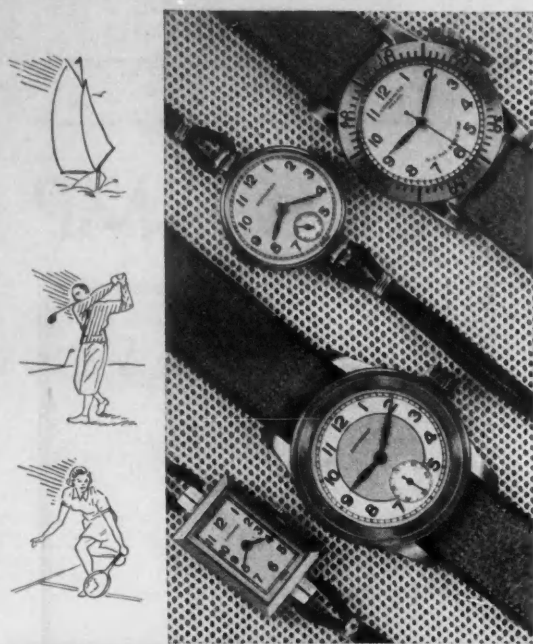


THREE BRIGADES OF INFANTRY of the Canadian Militia recently each carried out at Niagara Camp a week's training of the most intensive kind undergone since the War days. At long last some real equipment was available — planes, respirators and camera-guns. These photographs were made by "Jay" during a visit to the Sixth Brigade and are designed to show some of the more interesting phases. *Top of Page* three scenes made at five o'clock in the morning during the all-night tactical scheme carried out by one infantry battalion supported by a machine gun company. *Left*, one of the camouflaged forward guns of the Queen's York Rangers. *Centre*, the dawn counter attack by the Royal Regiment of Toronto Grenadiers. *Right*, the aerial "enemy", the R.C.A.F. plane which photographed the positions and broadcast comments on the "battle". *Immediately above* a detachment of the 48th Highlanders at anti-aircraft training, and *right*, instruction in the camera gun which registered "hits" on the aircraft on photographic negative. *Immediately right* a machine gun company returns to camp after the all night scheme. *Lower right of page*, the Queen's Own Rifles undergo anti-gas training. *Below* instruction before entering the gas chamber and *above* three stages of rapid recovery from tear gas after removing the respirator in the chamber. *Immediately below*, one serious defect in equipment. Boots are not an issue to the Canadian non-permanent militiaman.





## Specially recommended FOR SPORTS AND HOLIDAY USE...



Weems Second Setting Wrist Watch. Rotating bezel is seconds dial. 15-jewel Longines movement, gold-filled case, \$65.00.

Sutton Ladies' Wrist Watch. Daintily feminine, yet sturdy. 17-jewel Longines movement, gold-filled case, \$50.00.

Waterproof Strap Wrist Watch. Supremely accurate and dependable. 17-jewel Longines movement in stainless steel case, \$50.

Queen Agnes. Sophisticated and smart. 17-jewel Longines movement, solid gold case, \$85.00.

**LONGINES**  
THE WORLD'S MOST HONORED WATCH  
10 GRAND PRIZES *Airline's choice* 28 GOLD MEDALS

## HERE'S REAL Refreshment

The pure, concentrated juice of Canada's finest Concord Grapes. Try it for breakfast blended with orange juice or grapefruit juice. A good mixer! For convenience and economy now put up in tins for the first time. Four suggestions for serving printed on the label.



**AYLER'S GRAPE JUICE**

## She's a bright little lady



STURDY of limb and brimful of joyous health, because her mother gives her Shredded Wheat, every day, with plenty of milk and fresh, juicy fruits in season. She never tires of this breakfast. Shredded Wheat is a perfectly balanced food that develops strong growth and alert minds! Keep plenty on hand all the time.

The Canadian Shredded Wheat Company, Ltd.  
Niagara Falls, Canada  
12 big biscuits in every box



**SHREDDED WHEAT**  
MADE IN CANADA - OF CANADIAN WHEAT

# THE DISTAFF SIDE

BY MARIE CLAIRE

IF WE are to believe what we read today, and what columnist would dare discourage the idea, Queen Victoria dressed to please the Prince Consort, Queen Alexandra dressed to please Queen Victoria, Queen Mary dresses to please herself, Queen Elizabeth to please nobody. The only member of the Royal in-laws who refuses to confine herself to advertising the British fashion industry is the Duchess of Kent who is dressed by Molyneux and pleases everybody by her appearance.

In Paris, before her marriage, Princess Marina always bought her clothes from the English captain whose services to French industry have earned him the cross of the Legion of Honor. The Duchess now buys her clothes at Molyneux's English branch where her own special vendeuse is Miss Kathleen. She is a methodical customer, so they say, restocking her wardrobe twice a year. Every six months she is reported to buy two tailored outfits, one for town, one for the country, costing about three hundred dollars apiece, four evening gowns from three hundred and fifty to five hundred dollars each—lambes, brocades and embroidered materials in them often cost twenty-five dollars a yard; four town ensembles, two in light wool and two in silk, at about three hundred to four hundred dollars each, and a few dark frocks for formal afternoon wear. She usually wears pumps to accent good insteps and slim ankles, though one of them has to have an extra lift on its heel to offset the result of an accident when she was a child. The Duchess doesn't limp, but she might if she weren't careful. Her hats are by Suzy of Paris.

It is estimated her wardrobe costs about \$25,000 a year, and who shall say it isn't worth it for the pleasure it gives so many people? Besides, the Duke is a rich young man and can well afford it.

At Ascot, Marina and the Duchess of Gloucester both held out for short skirts, and won. Marina gave fashion a strong lead with her Edwardian hats, worn with her hair brushed high off her ears. She wore a wide brim on one day only, and finished up on the last day with a turban that strangely recalled Queen Alexandra, feathers and all.



MRS. JOHN PERDUE PICKELL with (at left) Miss Jean Martin, her bridesmaid. Mrs. Pickell is the former Miss Muriel Edith Harold, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Harold of Paris, Ont. Mr. J. P. Pickell is the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Pickell of Paris, Ont.

of May. In June he and his wife went abroad, leaving an ancient col'd man and his wife to look after the kitchen garden, and plant the lawns. They have just returned. The col'd gentleman could explain it all. "It's dis way boss," he said, "Dose two bags o' seed you lef' me is plainly marked, ya' sir."

An excellent way, and so different, we'd say. But remember Cecil, no pencil drawings on the margins of the Order Papers this time.

THE tremendous success of the latest Hollywood screen acquisition from France, Danielle Darrieux, in private life Mme. Henri Decoin, recalls the fact that it was Lieut. Henri Decoin who shot down a slim aviator called Hermann Goering during the late war and gave him the wounds that made him fat.

It would have saved a great many people a good deal of worry, dear M. Decoin, if you had been a better shot.



OF INTEREST TO CANADIANS is this recent photograph, taken in London following one of the Court Presentations, of Lady Bruce (centre) who, before her marriage in 1933 to Sir Michael (top right), eleventh baronet of that line, was Miss Elizabeth Constance Plummer, younger daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Frank Plummer, formerly of Toronto.

"TO DREAM of turnips portends fruitless toil" says our Dream Book, without consulting which of course, we should not even dream of crossing the road. That the prognostications of our Dream Book have a validity all too often wanting in the reports of soothsayers, phrenologists, palm-readers, and interpreters of the dregs left in tea-cups, the following sad little story that has just come our way, surely proves.

A decidedly urban gentleman of our acquaintance, and his dignified wife, have lately bought a place in the country. Most of their early activities have been spent in putting the small farm house into shape. Feeling something drastic had to be done about the grounds about the house to make the summer there pleasant, the new owner did a lot of unaccustomed digging, raking and grading. It took him most

de'se plainly marked like you said, but somehow boss, dey gets mixed up. We has an awful lot o' grass in de kitchen garden, ah reckon a good acre of mighty fine grass dere among de veg'ables, and all dose green leaves coming up 'round de house, boss you're right, you don't make no mistake, dem's turnips."

TITANIA'S PALACE has returned home from its four years Empire tour, everything intact, nothing even scratched. It is finishing out the London season at Waring & Gillows in Oxford Street.

Canadians who paid their "shilling" to see the extraordinary miniature castle created by Sir Neville Wilkinson, may be interested to know they helped raise \$27,000 in Canada alone where 150,219 people saw it. The money, some \$55,000 in all, has been distributed among charities working for the welfare of crippled children.

In honor of its return a carillon of fairy bells, the smallest ever made by Whitechapel Foundry in its 270 years of bell casting, will ring from a belfry on the little palace, specially designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens. The fairies haven't worked so hard for years and years.

OUR "things-you-remember-when-you-should-be-asleep" department has produced the following for our enlightenment this week.

"Floods in Kenya, where prayers were being offered for rain only three weeks ago, have interrupted railway traffic between Nairobi and Mombasa, as some embankments have been washed away. The aerodrome at Mombasa is flooded."

You are offered your own interpretation of this—an answer to prayer, or a hint to mind your own business?

"SOCIETY'S pet photographer, late of "Vogue" and "Vanity Fair," Cecil Beaton, is vaguely considering running as a conservative candidate for a seat in the British House of Commons. "I thought it might be a good way of starting a new career," he said.

## BON VOYAGE

BY MARIAN STRANGE

DID you ever sit in your stateroom on an ocean liner completely at sea in flowers? Stewards running with vases, flowers going down to the dining room, flowers for the ice box and more flowers to give to the gulls that are still in our wake.

You love it, it's wonderful; but when you count up some \$125 in flowers your little, practical, Scotch soul cringes a bit and you say, "Whew! I wish they had sent me a little something I could keep, that didn't require so much space, so much fuss and so much attention."

Bon voyage gifts for trains, for planes, for ships, or trailers, should be useful, small and practical, something to really remember us by. A silver traveling teaspoon and a thermometer could be used by every traveler. They can be packaged together. Pin dishes and ash trays that take up no room at all are individual and may be kept very clean, then taken home for keeps.

Matches are at a premium in Europe. A match box and a package of refills would be gratefully received by any European traveler.

Identification tags on slender chains are fashionable, practical, and cute as a bug's ear. The large gold tags are very smart and are a mark of distinction. They may also bear the wearer's home address in case of "amnesia" or as a reminder of home if he or she is disposed to linger too long.

How about a jeweled hat pin to keep diminutive chapeaux on at the precarious angle fashion dictates? A traveling clock is always welcome and not prohibitive in price, or cumbersome, or heavy. It is set for eight days of strenuous traveling once it is wound. A little case with a silver knife, fork, spoon and bottle opener is tops. Never saw one refused in my life. They can also be used in the office for slaves who often eat luncheon en desque.

Or why not give a scent bottle with a top that gives "no-leak security"? A very smart silver flask or a new compact with a box of powder, a favorite brand, to save time and keep the color harmony working, are other useful, thoughtful, personal gifts.

A SMALL and compact case of brushes in silver, enamel, gold or composition, washable, is always ready to go when you are. A beautiful dressing case makes an elaborate and expensive present when done in real gold and enamel. Less expensive cases may be found in gold filled, sterling silver and the new wood composition materials. They give pleasure and are usually lighter to carry and very impressive.

A spare set of evening studs, waistcoat buttons and sleeve buttons are fine for the man who has just sent his to the laundry and is taking the next train. Then a scarf pin, made like a huge safety pin, is imperative for the man who wears an open shirt and scarf. This means every man this summer. Think what this means and order several dozen so you will show up at the boat with the proper gift.

Jeweled barrettes for the new high dressed hair make welcome and use-



## YOU'LL DANCE FOR JOY—



## When corns go ROOT\* AND ALL

CORNS come back bigger, uglier unless removed root and all. Don't take chances. Depend on modern Blue-Jay that stops pain instantly by removing pressure, then in 3 short days the corn lifts out root and all (exceptionally stubborn cases may require a second application). Blue-Jay is safe, quick-acting. Package of 6 for 25c.

**BLUE-JAY CORN PLASTERS**  
\* A plug of dead cells root-like in form and position. If left may serve as focal point for renewed development.



THE FORMER MISS MARGUERITE LANDELL, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Landell of Toronto, whose wedding took place recently to Mr. William H. Pearson, Jr., of Ottawa, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Pearson of Toronto.

—Photograph by Kennedy.



## LONDON SOCIETY

BY MARY GOLDIE

THE death of the Queen's mother, the Countess of Strathmore, which took place recently, put a touch of sadness into the lives of all people of the British Empire. Here in England where the Countess of Strathmore was so well-known and so well-loved her death has brought a great sense of loss. The great affection which existed between the Queen and her mother will make the loss a more difficult one for her Majesty to bear. But all her subjects, in whatever part of the Empire, will sympathize with her in her loss. As the King has decided not to observe Court mourning on this occasion, the numerous Court functions are proceeding as arranged, but the absence of the Queen from these functions will be a disappointment for many visitors from overseas who had hoped for a glimpse of her Majesty at such gatherings as the Courts and the Royal Garden Party.

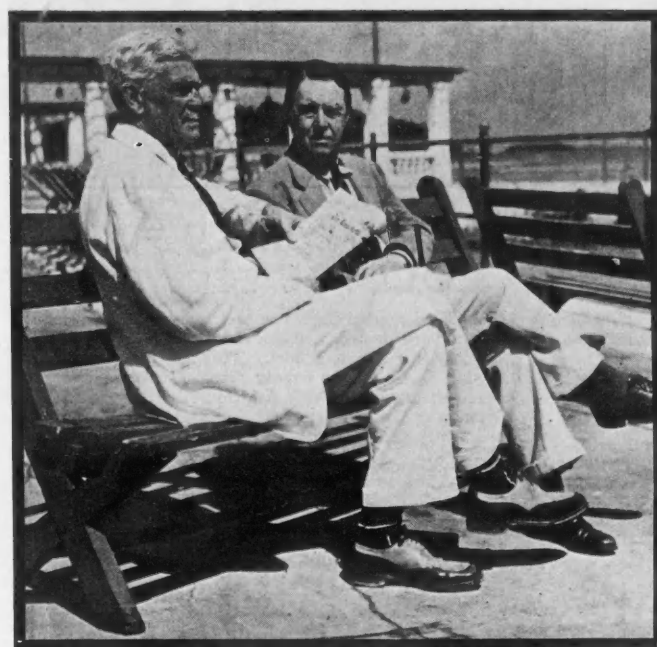
DURING this last week Madame Vanier gave a sherry party at her home in Oxford Square, at which I met many Canadians. Mr. and Mrs. B. W. P. Coghlin and their daughter from Montreal were among the guests, having just arrived from Canada. Mr. Coghlin was telling me that his daughter intended staying in England for a good part of the summer, while he and Mrs. Coghlin would return to Canada in a few weeks' time. At this gathering which was given in honor of Madame Vanier's niece, Mlle. Trudeau of Montreal, there were a large number of young men, some of whom are students in London, and some who are visitors to the country. Seeing so many young Canadians gathered together in London is always interesting, and I like to hear the enthusiasm with which they speak of London and England. Mr. Johnson of Toronto, who is arranging trips abroad and helping students with advice about traveling on the Continent, was telling me that he was being kept extremely busy at Canada House answering enquiries, and that there were a greater number of students at present in England than he had ever remembered.

I also met Mr. Weir of Toronto who told me that he and a friend are over here on a cycling tour and that they were going to do southern England on their bicycles before going abroad to explore parts of the Continent. For those with time and energy, I can imagine no more ideal way of seeing a country, especially

a country like England with its beautiful winding lanes and quaint hidden corners of loveliness. Mr. and Mrs. G. R. McCall of Montreal were other guests who are spending their holidays in England. Miss Charity and Miss Alison Grant of Toronto were present, and I was talking for a few moments to Mrs. Doble of Montreal and Nova Scotia. She and her husband are in England for a short time and while here, are spending some time with their daughter, who was Miss Frances Doble and who has made a name for herself in this country as an actress of great ability. Major and Mrs. Ney were among the guests, having just returned to this country from Canada. Major Ney is well-known in London as he spends a good part of his time here in connection with the overseas Educational League of Canada. Colonel Stanton of Canada House was another Canadian guest.

AT THE annual meeting of the Society for Overseas Settlement of British Women, Lady Bessborough was elected chairman to succeed the Dowager Viscountess Harcourt. The Hon. Mrs. Kitson is chairman of the Canadian Committee of which Mrs. G. A. Heather of Kitchener is a member. At a recent luncheon meeting of the Canadian Club of Glasgow, the speaker was the Rev. A. F. Scott Pearson, until recently Professor of Church History in the Presbyterian College at McGill University. Rev. Scott Pearson received a hearty welcome from the many Canadians resident in Glasgow.

This week, too, I have seen several Canadians who are passing through London on their way to some parts of the continent, or on their way back from the continent to Canada. While dining with Mrs. Cleland of Toronto the other evening, I heard of her pleasant stay in Scotland, her visit to the Empire Exhibition, and her coming trip to Scandinavia. She and Mrs. Butler-Smith of Boston are leaving tomorrow for a cruise to the North Cape, returning overland through Norway and Sweden, and sailing from there to Canada. Norway and Sweden are experiencing an exceptionally heavy tourist traffic this summer. The beauty of the scenery, the kindness of the people and the peacefulness of a country in the midst of an unsettled Europe, are attracting many travelers. I, too, am planning to visit Norway and Sweden later on in the summer to



MR. WILLIAM COPELAND FINLEY, Ex-Commodore of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club, Montreal, and Mr. Herbert Stone of New York City, Chairman of the Yacht Committee on the recent race from Newport to New York. Mr. Finley presented the Finley Cup to the winner. They were photographed on the Marine Terrace of Hotel Inverurie, Bermuda, where both were guests during yachting week.



CHAMPIONS. Mrs. Victor Blochin, Aurora, Ont., holding two of her champion dogs. The black and white photograph is from a color photograph original by "Jay".

## COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY

BY L. M. S.

MANY miniature camera owners who have felt the lure of the astonishingly beautiful color transparencies now obtainable with either of the available kinds of color film have resisted the temptation to experiment for themselves with this kind of "shooting" because of the belief that any picture which they take on this film will be incapable of reproduction (after the one original positive), not only in color, but even in black and white. Most amateur photographers like the idea of being able to get a number of prints from any exposure, even though they may realize that only a small percentage of their exposures will deserve wholesale reproduction.

The idea that it is impossible, or even difficult, to make black and white prints from a color photograph is entirely mistaken. It is a very simple and easy process, involving nothing more than the making of a black and white negative on panchromatic film of the size desired for the subsequent prints, and then printing to any required number by contact. The black and white negative must be made from the color original by projection through a filter, in order to correct the color contained in the light used for the enlarging; so that the method is only available for those who have at their disposal or can borrow at least a blue filter, and some color photographers maintain that the same variety of filters should be available for use as is employed for getting the best results in black and white photography from different kinds of landscape and atmosphere.

The accompanying examples were both engraved from black and white prints prepared from color originals, and there seems to be very little difference between them and a black and white made by ordinary enlargement from a black and white miniature negative.

The one vital thing to be borne in mind in the first experiments with color film is the imperative necessity of getting the right exposure. The latitude with color is immensely less than with the newer black and white

films, and the exposure is correspondingly more difficult to judge with the eye. This factor, taken in conjunction with the relatively high cost of the color film, makes it wasteful to attempt to use the latter without a really good light meter, but with a good meter and a small filter equipment the amateur can count upon getting both a good color transparency and the possibility of an unlimited number of black and white prints from at least the majority of his exposures. The size of the prints is almost as unlimited as with a black and white negative; the accompanying examples are from prints six or seven inches wide, both of them made from only a portion of the original color miniature.

## TRAVELERS

Sir Edward and Lady Peacock of London, England, are sailing for Canada this month, and will be in Murray Bay on July 28.

Rev. Canon and Mrs. C. R. Eardley-Wilmot and their family have left Compton, Que., and are now in residence at "The Rectory," in Levis, where Canon Eardley-Wilmot has assumed his new duties as rector of Holy Trinity Church.

Mrs. Leon T. DesRivieres and her family have left Quebec to take up residence for the summer at Murray Bay.

Mr. and Mrs. George Ellis Fax of Toronto, spent a few days in Quebec, from whence their daughter, Miss Margaret Ellis Fax, sailed on the Empress of Britain for England and the Continent. En route on their return to Toronto they will visit Mr. and Mrs. F. Van Dusen Frisbie in Ogdensburg, N.Y. Mrs. Frisbie was the former Miss Winnifred Fax.

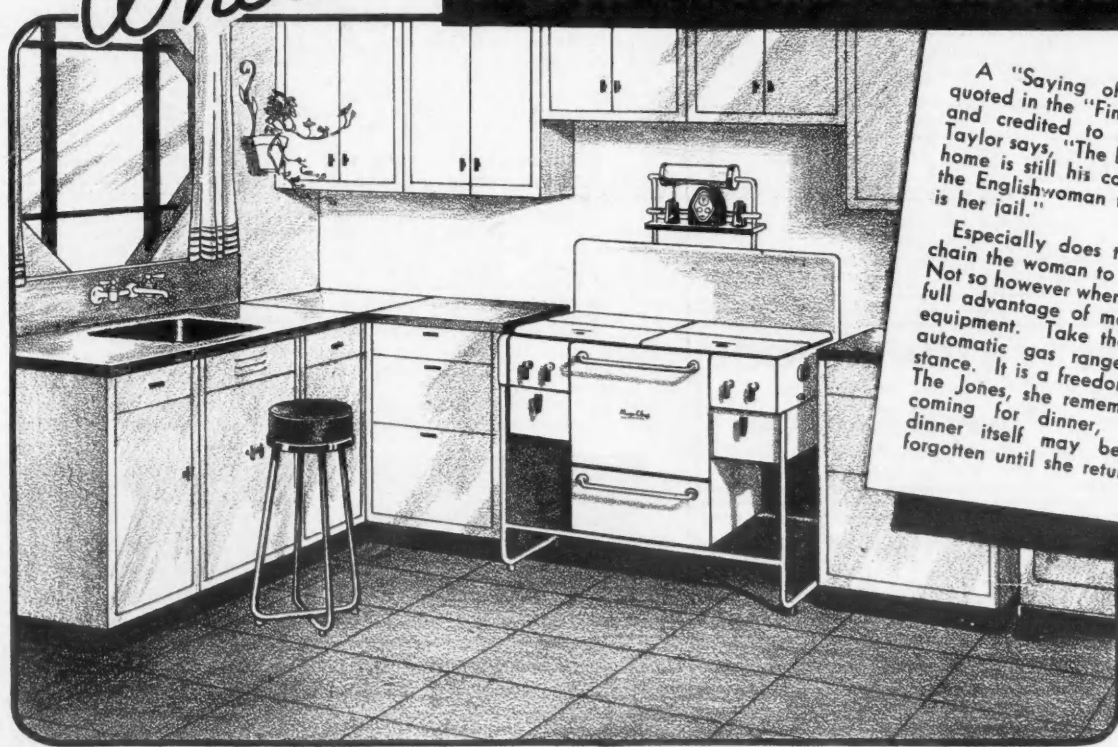
Mrs. Erichsen Brown has returned to Toronto after spending a month at Treasure Island, Go-Home Bay, Georgian Bay.

Miss Marjorie Caverhill has left Montreal for her residence at Murray Bay, where she will spend the remainder of the summer.

4.30 P.M., ....

Where is Mrs. Harrison?

THE JONES' ARE COMING FOR DINNER AT 6.30



A "Saying of the week" quoted in the "Financial Post" and credited to Dr. Stephen Taylor says, "The Englishman's home is still his castle, but to the Englishwoman too often it is her jail."

Especially does the kitchen chain the woman to the home. Not so however when she takes full advantage of modern gas equipment. Take the modern automatic gas range for instance. It is a freedom maker. The Jones, she remembers are coming for dinner, but the dinner itself may be safely forgotten until she returns.

No doubt you have been giving thought of late to the problem of modernizing your kitchen. May we suggest the proper way to begin is to instal a range like the MAGIC CHEF in the illustration?

Here is the gas range of today. Note its modern appearance and finish.

It has a roomy automatic oven, HEAT controlled and TIME controlled—an oven in which the cooking may be started at a pre-arranged time. For instance, the convenient clock can be so set that the gas flame will be ignited at, say, 3:30 and shut off, say, at 5:30. The insulated oven will then keep the food in good condition until the time of serving.

There is automatic lighting for the top too—a convenient broiler and handy service drawer.

See this range at your nearest Gas Company store or, telephone and we will send our representative with full particulars of this or any other gas appliance.

The CONSUMERS' GAS Company

55 ADELAIDE ST. E.

2532 YONGE STREET

732 DANFORTH AVE.



"SHIPBOARD." A black and white photograph made from a color photograph original by Allan Sangster.





## HAVERGAL COLLEGE TORONTO

**DAY and BOARDING SCHOOL for GIRLS**

From Kindergarten to Honor Matriculation. Well balanced curriculum. Experienced Staff. New Buildings for Junior School. Beautiful grounds. Playing fields of over twenty acres. Out-of-door exercises and games. Music, Art, Household Science, Gymnastics and Dancing.

**NEW SCHOOL TERM**  
New Boarders, Sept. 12th.  
Other Boarders, Sept. 13th.  
Day Girls, Sept. 14th.

For Prospectus and Information—write  
THE PRINCIPAL, MISS G. E. MILLARD

HE CAN 'WEEK-END' AT HOME!

## St. Andrew's College



### ANNOUNCES 'WEEKLY BOARDER' PLAN AT SPECIAL LOW FEE

THIS 'weekly boarder' plan (for younger boys only) offers all the advantages of a boarding school education without losing the benefits of contact with the home.

A Gray Line Bus, in charge of a master, leaves the college every Saturday, travelling a convenient route east and west of Yonge Street and north of Bloor Street, Toronto. Boys are collected in the same way

Sunday afternoon, arriving at college in time for evening meal and chapel service.

The special fee includes transportation. Term opens September 13th. Only a limited number of boys can be admitted under this plan. Please, therefore, write now for complete information to: K. G. B. Ketchum, B.A., Headmaster.

ST. ANDREW'S COLLEGE, AURORA, ONT. • FOUNDED 1899

### RESIDENTIAL AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

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Miss Marjorie Trotter, B.A.,  
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TORONTO

Primary to Honour Matriculation  
Varied Arts, Sports, Handicrafts  
Fully-equipped Nursery School and Primary Grades  
Kingsway District  
School re-opens Sept. 14th

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ROCKCLIFFE PARK



NEAR OTTAWA

Large playing grounds for organized sports; fireproof buildings; highly qualified University Graduate Masters. Ample varied diet.

Boys are received from eight years

upwards and prepared for matriculation at the Universities and R.M.C. Separate Junior School for boys under fourteen.

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New Prospectus with revised fees obtainable from  
N. M. ARCHDALE, M.A., Headmaster



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A Church Boarding School for Girls

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Normal Course in Physical Education

AUTUMN TERM BEGINS SEPTEMBER 3rd AT CAMP TANAMAKOON  
For further information, ADDRESS THE SECRETARY, 415 YONGE ST., TORONTO

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Meisterschaft—"Master System"—An exclusive, academic College. All individual instruction. Shortest method for brilliant students, surest for backward ones. The only School of its kind in Canada. Complete preparation for entrance into Royal Military College and all Universities. For particulars apply Secretary.

SCHOOL REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6TH

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SCHOOL

PORT HOPE, ONTARIO

A boarding school in the country, for boys.

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PHILIP A. C. KETCHUM, M.A., B. PAED, Headmaster

Michaelmas Term begins on Sept. 13th

## TRIDLEY COLLEGE

ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO

Canadian Residential School for Boys—founded 1889

Tridley College, set in 80 acres of beautiful grounds, offers sound educational facilities. Courses leading to pass and honour matriculation and R.M.C. A special course for boys entering business life. Small classes under personal supervision ensure individual attention so that the average standing of Tridley students has always been high. Separate Lower School for boys 14 to 18. Beautiful Memorial Chapel. Gymnasium, Swimming Pool, Covered Rink, and spacious grounds offer unusual facilities for splendid physical development. School re-opens Tuesday, September 13th. Full prospectus and information regarding scholarships, bursaries and Leonard Awards sent on request.

H. C. GRIFFITH, M.A., LL.D., Headmaster



ATTENDED BY HER FIVE SISTERS. Miss Kelly Lang, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Reinhold Lang, became the bride of Mr. John Nash, Jr., of London, Ont., at St. Louis Rectory, Waterloo, on Saturday, June 18. Miss Betty Lang was maid-of-honor; the Misses Ann, Patsy and Peggy Lang, bridesmaids; Miss Sandra Lang, flower-girl.

—Photograph by Binning Studios.

## THE DRESSING TABLE

BY ISABEL MORGAN

A PEDICURE begins at the feet, but its effects are apparent in the face and disposition, for a thorough-going pedicure-treatment has a toning effect on the entire system. In fact, it's one of the most stimulating revivifiers we know.

Don't simply keep the toes filed and in the pink of fashion, and think you've done your duty by those feet of yours! A few minutes devoted to massage, beginning at the toes and going up over the instep and ankle, will not only transform you into a twinkletoe but help keep the entire nervous system soothed and relaxed.

Actually, it will take as many lines out of the face as a facial. That's because the feet are so constantly subjected to strain and nervous tension. Just because you walk on them a great deal does not mean they get the right kind of exercise. Feet are cramped in the same position all day long, and circulation becomes sluggish. The foot must be limbered and "unlaxed" first, before it's put through its paces.

Here is a pedicure-and-massage method that will put you back on your feet. Practise the massage every day or two, but once a week for the entire pedicure will keep the feet looking smart and ship-shape. It's easy enough to do at home, and it's the tried and tested method followed at the Peggy Sage salon in New York.

ITS special features are first, toning massage; second, oils and removers to keep cuticle in shape—if it's stubborn, bits of cotton dipped in remover are left for several minutes on each toenail; third, proper foot make-up. Pinky-red polishes are best to make them look interesting, hacienda-pink is new, or you can use petalwhite to make your suntan look completely fascinating.

Bathe feet thoroughly with warm water and soap. Immerse the feet in a bowl of soapy water and scrub nails and cuticle with a brush, but do not allow them to remain long

enough to soften the nails. Dry thoroughly.

Remove old polish with lubricant polish remover (be sure it's the oily type).

File toenails with rough side of emery board; and finish with smooth side. Always file toenails straight across, to avoid ingrowing at the corners.

Buff the nails—in one direction only—to stimulate circulation.

Apply lubricant cuticle remover to each toenail. Moisten small pieces of cotton with the remover and apply to each nail to soften cuticle. Use an orangewood stick wrapped in cotton and dipped in the remover, and work gently around the base and sides of each nail, wiping away loosened cuticle with a towel. Cleanse under each toenail in the same way.

SCRUB each toe thoroughly, wiping well with a dry towel. Apply nail white under the tips. Rinse nail white from cuticle and dry thoroughly.

Place tufts of cotton between the toes to hold them apart and protect polish until it dries. First apply a coat of satinbase, to form a foundation and increase polish wear. Then apply liquid polish, flowing it on with a fairly full brush.

Allow polish to dry, then apply yanicure oil around each toenail and massage it into the cuticle.

Massage the foot with hand smoother and softener cream. Each foot should be massaged for at least five minutes. Work in the cream with an upward rotary motion over the entire foot and ankle and up the calf of the leg. Place fingers over the ball of the foot, and thumb above it and massage across the foot, using a rotary motion, to relax muscles where the strain of wearing high heels is most severely felt.

Now rest the heel on a cushion and work on the sole of the foot to the end of the toes, with both hands. Bend toes in and out. Circle around at the ankle. Bend foot from side

to side, using both hands. This treatment relaxes and soothes tired muscles, tends to strengthen weakened muscles, and relieves tired, aching feet. It also speeds up circulation, which is rendered sluggish by the wearing of close-fitting shoes.

After completing the massage, wipe off any excess cream with a towel,



A VARIATION of the upswept hairline easily adapted to either evening or daytime wear. And it will roll up with all the grace in the world to Schiaparelli's "toy-size toppers" that are the newest thing in hats. Created by Guillaume of the Elizabeth Arden Salon.

—Photograph courtesy of the Robert Simpson Company, Ltd.

and finish off with bouquet lotion—or if whitening is desired, with hand-whitener cream.

ITS surprising lack of fuss and muss will endear Transpex to users when it becomes available in the shops—as it will any day now. This is a new "mask" preparation for a quick pick-up treatment of the skin. A fluid as transparent and colorless as water and with a delightfully fresh eau-de-cologne fragrance, it is poured in small quantity in the palm of the hand and applied in the same manner as a lotion to the face, neck and shoulders. Leave it on for fifteen or thirty minutes—longer if you can spare the time—then remove with lukewarm water. It leaves the skin feeling like a rose petal and beautifully receptive to make-up which incidentally, seems to go on more easily. When used over a period of time Transpex seems to have certain qualities that clear the pores and so impart a finer texture to the complexion.

### TRAVELERS

Mrs. E. Hewitt White, and her son Master Godfrey White, have returned to Victoria, B.C., after spending six weeks in Toronto en route from England.

Mrs. C. F. Covernton and Miss Mary Covernton, sailed July 1 on their return to Vancouver after spending some months abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Molson of Vancouver have opened up their summer house at Cowans Point, Bowen Island.

Dr. and Mrs. K. D. Pantone have left Vancouver for Buccaneer Bay, where Mrs. Pantone and their family will spend the summer.

Dr. and Mrs. George K. McNaughton and Miss Jean K. McNaughton, of Cumberland, Vancouver Island, B.C., arrived in Toronto July 12, and left July 17 by boat en route to Montreal, the Maritime Provinces and the United States.

The Right Hon. Lord Shaughnessy and his daughters, the Hon. Peggy Shaughnessy and the Hon. Anne Shaughnessy, have left Montreal by motor for their residence at St. Andrews-by-the-Sea, where they will spend the remainder of the summer. They were accompanied by Mrs. Ross Crawford, who will visit her daughter, Mrs. Gordon Reed, at her cottage there, for several weeks.

### OTTAWA LADIES' COLLEGE

A Residential and Day School for Girls

Courses from Primary to Honour Matriculation. Recommendation accepted by Universities for Pass and Honour Matriculation.

Secretarial Course, Music, Art, Dramatics, Physical Education, Sports.

Fall Term begins Wednesday, Sept. 14. Boarders—Tuesday, Sept. 13th.

Write for prospectus to the principal Miss Kathleen E. Bowly, B.A. OTTAWA LADIES' COLLEGE

### PICKERING COLLEGE

NEW MARKET - ONTARIO A Residential School for Boys

EDUCATION FOR MODERN LIFE

Pickering College offers the kind of education that inculcates in your boy an understanding that goes beyond mere academic learning. It is our endeavour to equip him for citizenship in a changing world. In addition to the Matriculation and Business Courses, school life at Pickering promotes the physical, social and spiritual development of its students by offering a wide range of interests and supplementary activities—lectures and discussion groups on current problems, civic and economic—specialized library service—hobby clubs—vocational guidance—musical, artistic and dramatic interests. Seasonal athletic activities throughout the year.

For full information, write the Headmaster, Joseph McCully, B.A.

AUTUMN TERM OPENS SEPTEMBER 15th



Belleville

With Residential Accommodation

GRAHAM THE HALL MANOR For Boys and Young Men For Girls and Young Women

Courses Offered: Public, Lower, Middle School Honour Matriculation Second Year University (Queen's) Business Administration and Commerce Music and Dramatic Art Physical Recreation

Principal and Head Master

Rev. Bert Howard, D.D. Illustrated prospectus and information regarding Bursaries and Scholarships on request. Early registration recommended.



### SANDWICH SECRETS

Distinctive, flavorful, better sandwiches—made in a moment with these fine English Fish Pastes.

Anchovy, Salmon and Shrimp

Bloater - 10¢ tin.

Sold by leading grocers including Loblaw's - Dominion Stores



CASH'S WOVEN NAMES

STOP VACATION LOSSES

at home or abroad. Instantly identifies owner. Permanent, neat, economical. Loss or dispute impossible. Easily sewn on or attached with Cash's No-80 Cement. Your dealer or direct. TRIAL OFFER: 1 doz. your own first name and sample tube No-80, 15c.

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Also Woven Label Manufacturers "BUY LABELED MERCHANDISE"

### Goodbye FRECKLES

Send for this true story of a freckled girl's life. Learn how her skin freckled easily—how her homely freckles made her miserable at fourteen—how she gave up hope of ever being popular socially, until one day she saw a Stillman's ad. She purchased a jar of Stillman's Freckle Cream. Used it nightly. Her ugly embarrassing freckles soon disappeared, leaving her skin clear, soft, smooth and beautiful.

Write—THE STILLMAN CO., 51 Wellington St. W., Toronto, Ont., Can. Dept. 351

Free BOOKLET

Stillman's FRECKLE CREAM 69¢

### RELIEF FROM EYE STRAIN

Why suffer eye discomfort? Murine soothes and refreshes tired, smarting eyes—makes them feel fresh, alive! Use night and morning—easy to apply.



MURINE FOR EYES

AT ALL DRUG STORES



# See Europe at BARGAIN PRICES

These special rates are available on the following sailings

**FROM MONTREAL**  
 LETITIA Sept. 4 B'fast, L'p'l, G'gow  
 ANDANIA Sept. 9 G'gow, B'fast, L'p'l  
 ALAUNIA Sept. 9 P'y, Havre, London  
 ATHENIA Sept. 16 B'fast, L'p'l, G'gow  
 AUREANIA Sept. 16 P'y, Havre, London  
 ANTONIA Sept. 23 G'gow, B'fast, L'p'l  
 ASCANIA Sept. 23 P'y, Havre, London  
 LETITIA Sept. 30 B'fast, L'p'l, G'gow  
 AUSONIA Sept. 30 P'y, Havre, London

**FROM NEW YORK**  
 FRANCONIA Sept. 4 G'way, B'fast, L'p'l  
 BRITANNIC Sept. 4 C'ohb, S'hamp'ton, Havre, London  
 QUEEN MARY Sept. 7 Ch'b'g, S'hamp'ton  
 SAMARIA Sept. 9 G'gow (via Greenock), Dublin, L'p'l  
 AQUITANIA Sept. 14 Ch'b'g, S'hamp'ton  
 SCYTHIA Sept. 17 G'way, B'fast, L'p'l  
 GEORGIC Sept. 17 C'ohb, S'hamp'ton, Havre, London  
 QUEEN MARY Sept. 21 Ch'b'g, S'hamp'ton  
 LACONIA Sept. 23 G'gow (via Greenock), Dublin, L'p'l  
 FRANCONIA Oct. 1 G'way, B'fast, L'p'l  
 BRITANNIC Oct. 1 C'ohb, S'hamp'ton, Havre, London

Special excursion rates  
 Round Trip to Europe  
 as low as

**THIRD CLASS \$134.50**

**TOURIST CLASS \$176.50**

Passengers must embark for the return journey not later than 28 days from the time of landing at European port.

Apply to your local travel agent, or

**CUNARD WHITE STAR LIMITED**  
**DONALDSON ATLANTIC LINE**

Corner Bay & Wellington Sts. (ELgin 3471) Toronto



MRS. GRAEME THOMSON, whose marriage to Mr. Thomson took place Saturday, June 25, at the Archbishop's Palace, Montreal. She is the former Miss Madeleine Morin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rene Morin. Mr. Thomson is the son of Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Thomson of St. Hilaire, Que.

—Photograph by Nakash.

## CONCERNING FOOD

BY CYNTHIA BROWN

THREE cheers and a tiger this week for a Roman soldier who returned triumphant from the wars in Asia in 68 B.C. He had done some pretty warring for his country—as wars went in those days—and he was to live to amass enormous wealth, collect cook books, and give some of the best dinner parties ever reported. For all of which I honor him, as what cooking columnist would not?

But the real triumph of Lucullus lay in the pocket full of cherries he munched thoughtfully as he watched his prisoners march past.

He had bought them in Asia Minor, presumably from an Armenian fruit dealer, and we'll give anyone odds the basket was covered with red netting. Pontus, which Lucullus had been conquering, was right beside Armenia in those days, which I quite agree was probably hateful for it.

No one had ever seen cherries in Europe before. Lucullus took the lads home for a quiet evening, as I believe was customary after a triumph, they finished the basket, decided the strange pains were just part of the overhead, and another grand fruit was added to the desserts of the Western world.

WITH July we get the period fruits. Gooseberries green as aquamarines, the last precious strawberries, red and white currants, and above all, cherries. It's a bit too thick. Smart and active women with a lot of other less practical preoccupations are constantly being brought back to their own kitchens to deal with the deluge.

Don't let me interrupt your best beau or even your worst petit-point to hint the season for fruits like these goes by like an airplane. But don't say I didn't warn you.

Bottled cherries are among the best

and most useful of preserved small fruits. Wash and stone your cherries, the latter a not too awful job when you learn to flick the stones out with a bright new hairpin, cover them with an uncooked syrup made of 2 cups of water to one cup of sugar, boil the whole thing 18 minutes, bottle and seal. This is the simplest sort of canning, and I've never had a jar lost except the occasional one I have forgotten to reverse and test for leaks. No fruit will keep, even for a cooking columnist, if the jar leaks.

I've had great success with cherry jam, possibly because I'm one of those luckies who picks her own cherries, and picks them before they are fully ripe—fruit has most pectin before it goes dead ripe, see?

Cherry jam needs no stoning of the cherries, simply stem and wash them, add just enough water to keep them from sticking to the pan, and cook them to a mush. Push this all through a stout, fairly coarse sieve. It doesn't really take long and is one of those encouraging constructive jobs. Measure one cup of the juicy pulp to ¾ cup sugar. Boil till it thickens, which it will in about ten minutes. Put in sterilized glasses, and seal with wax.

WHILE we're about it—this business of sterilized glasses. Wash your jelly glasses and tops in good hot suds, rinse and drain them, set them ¾ full and a little apart in a dishpan of warm water in the oven. When the water around them simmers, the glasses are sufficiently sterilized to discourage any bacteria. I don't care how strong his back.

Cherry preserves are a rich and handsome form of confiture that you had better make in limited quantity.

Stem and stone big eating cherries. Bring them to the boiling point with very little water, stirring them frequently without breaking them up. Add sugar pound for pound, remembering if you are measuring, not weighing, that a cup of sugar weighs more than a cup of cherry pulp—or is that too enervating to remember? Try saying "then I shan't need quite so much sugar . . . a little less sugar will do." Cook this about 20 minutes. Remove the cherries with a sieve, and boil the syrup down till it begins to thicken. Pour it over the cherries and let the whole thing stand over night. Then put in glasses. The cherries should be whole and unwrinkled.

GOOSEBERRIES, being tart, and high in pectin are nice to preserve. They never go dead on you. And the result of your efforts is grand for winter luncheons with biscuits and cream cheese, and delicious with meats.

Remove stem and blossom ends from 1 quart of gooseberries. Cook them with ½ a cup of water on a quick fire. When they are boiling hard add 3 to 4 cups of sugar, continue boiling fast for 15 minutes, by which time the berries should be clear and the juice thick.

We hate gooseberry seeds so when everything is sunny in the kitchen I get my rapidly-boiled-to-a-mush gooseberries put through a sieve before the sugar is added, and the whole boiled a few minutes more. This makes a puree that is priceless later on.

Show me someone who doesn't like Bar-le-Duc. Right.

Wash and stem 3 quarts of currants—red or white—the red makes the prettier confection.

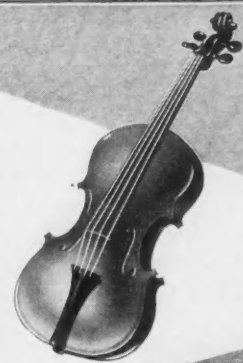
Crush a few in the bottom of the pan and bring them all to the boiling point and boil for 2 minutes. Now add 6 cups of heated sugar, thoroughly warmed in the oven. Boil the mixture for 2½ minutes. Slowly and carefully, that you may not disturb the boiling point, pour in ½ a cup of strained honey. Boil for 2½ minutes longer and pour into hot little sterilized glasses and cover with wax.

That's all there is to it, and you know yourself how expensive it is to buy. It's accuracy tells, my dears. Watch the little flying moments. Watch 'em well.



MRS. WALTER GEORGE McADAM, nee Evelyn Amelia Callaghan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Clinton Callaghan of Toronto. Mr. W. G. McAdam is the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Herbert McAdam.

—Photograph by Norma Featherstone Cowley.



*In Music it's Tone  
 In TEA it's Flavour*

**'SALADA' TEA**

*Delicious Quaker Puffed Wheat is Shot from Guns to give you Trigger Fast Food Energy!*

*Goodness he's strong,  
 he must eat lots of  
 PUFFED WHEAT  
 too!*

**Shirley Temple**  
 Star of "REBECCA OF SUNNYBROOK FARM"  
 A 20th Century-Fox Picture

**THERE! HOW'S THAT** for an imitation of the Strong Man Shirley saw at the circus? She's practicing with the garden hose for a start. And those grand Puffed Wheat breakfasts she loves so much give her lots of quick food energy.

**DOESN'T SHIRLEY'S** breakfast of Quaker Puffed Wheat look simply delicious? She often has it topped with ripe, red strawberries too, for a grand flavor variety. Try it. Ask your grocer for Quaker Puffed Wheat today.

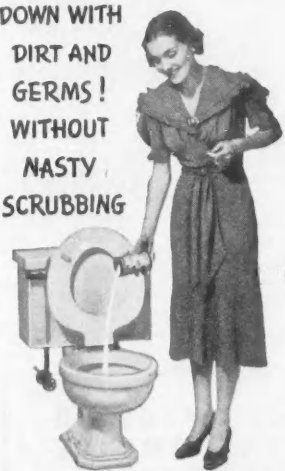
**QUAKER PUFFED WHEAT**

**QUAKER PUFFED WHEAT**

TUNE IN ON DICK TRACY TONIGHT  
 Enjoy Dick Tracy's thrilling detective adventures. See your newspaper for station, time.

*Different Delicious Digestible*

**DOWN WITH  
 DIRT AND  
 GERMS!  
 WITHOUT  
 NASTY  
 SCRUBBING**



SANI-FLUSH is made to do a job you hate. It cleans toilets scientifically—without scrubbing. You don't even have to touch the bowl with your hands. Just pour in a little of this odorless powder. (Follow directions on the can.) Flush the toilet and the job is done.

Stains vanish. Odors go. Germs are killed. The hidden trap that no other method can reach is clean. SANI-FLUSH cannot injure plumbing connections. It is also effective for cleaning auto radiators (directions on can). Sold by grocery, drug, hardware, and syndicate stores—30 and 15 cent sizes. Made in Canada. Distributed by Harold F. Ritchie & Company, Ltd., Toronto, Ontario.

**Sani-Flush**

CLEANS TOILET BOWLS WITHOUT SCOURING





# SOCIAL WORLD

BY BERNICE COFFEY

IN A SUPERB natural setting amid the Laurentian foothills one of the most successful horse shows to be held here at the Seigniory Club took place from Thursday to Sunday. The beautiful tree-covered slopes formed a perfect background for the horse show and for the colorful costumes worn by the spectators who crowded the ringside during the four days.

Pastels, brightly colored prints, black and white combined with the khaki drab of the military uniforms of the officers of the 17th Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars of Montreal vied with the hunting costumes worn by exhibitors in some of the classes shown. Prominent among the box holders during the four days was Mrs. Lewis Emery, Jr., of Bradford, Pa., aunt of Mrs. Hugh Wilson, York Mills, and Mrs. Judge Ian Macdonell of Toronto, the former Florence and Maybelle Forrest from Port Hope, who spent the week-end at the Seigniory Club with Mr. Wilson and Judge Macdonell. Mrs. Wilson, who is well known in Horse Show circles, exhibited her mare *Worthy* in several classes at the show. Other guests with Mrs. Emery were Mrs. W. Torrie and Miss Marjorie Torrie of Jamaica, B.W.I., who are spending a holiday in Canada and the United States; Mr. Whitney G. Case of Buffalo who brought his sixty-five foot cruiser "Onaway II" to the Seigniory Club harbor last week; Mrs. C. L. Sherman, Hartford; Mr. and Mrs. David Ramsbottom of Bradford; Mrs. L. Gowans, Buffalo; Mrs. W. H. Urquhart, Master Billy Urquhart and Miss Alice Card of Owen Sound, Ontario.

Mrs. Donald Macintosh of Toronto occupied a box with Mr. William Wright of Toronto and Mr. George McCullagh of Thornhill, who rode three of his own entries and took several ribbons at the show. Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Porter whose thirteen-year-old son, John, was an outstanding performer at the show, entertained Mr. and Mrs. Paul Draper of Boston in their ringside box. Young John Porter collected fourteen ribbons, six of them firsts, during the four days of the horse show.

MRS. ALEX PATERSON of Cartierville, a judge at the Seigniory show, was accompanied by Mr. Paterson and their sons, Robert and Jim; and Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Ogilvie, both of whom were entered in several classes, were joined on Saturday afternoon by Miss Helen Ogilvie and Miss Frances Walker from Montreal, who drove up for the day, as did Mr. and Mrs. Gavin Ogilvie of Cartierville. Mr. Hugh Ogilvie, whose chestnut mare *Charm* won the Hunter field trial event on Sunday morning, annexed several ribbons with this well-known ten-year-old. This is the second win for *Charm* in the Seigniory Club's Hunter Field Trials. Last year with her former owner, Lt. Colonel A. T. Paterson up, she took first place in a large entry under a different judge.

Miss Marion Hart of Westmount won two firsts, one in the class for Canadian bred hunters for a challenge trophy presented by the Seigniory Club and the second in a Ladies Hunters class. Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Hart and Mr. Larry Hart were among the interested spectators throughout the show.

Dancing in the Log Chateau's main dining room on Saturday evening were many of the younger members and guests of the Seigniory Club. Miss Barbara Stearns, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Stearns of New Canaan, Conn., who have just arrived to spend the summer at the Log Chateau, was with her fiancé, Dr. Chauncey Pattee of Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. Donald Robertson, Toronto, who are visiting Mr. A. W. Robertson in his home at the Club; Miss Josephine Deems and Mr. Edward Deems, Jr., daughter and son of Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Deems, Forest Hills, N.Y., who spend the summer months in their home on the Club property; Mrs. Robert Thayer of New York, the former Jean Forbes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Forbes, Montreal, and Miss Irene Irwin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Irwin of Westmount and St. Andrews East. Miss Irwin won the R. S. McLaughlin trophy for saddle horses owned by Seigniory Club members on her horse

*White Puttees* on the Friday session of the horse show.

OTHERS present included: Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Gooderham and Miss Gooderham, Toronto; Mrs. Alan Cockeram, Toronto; Mrs. Harry Price, Richmond Hill; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Whittall, Miss June Whittall, Montreal; Mr. Gordon Perry, Miss Doris and Miss Helen Cleland, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. John McKee of Toronto, Mr. G. R. Cottrell, Mrs. W. B. Cleland, Mr. Clifford Sifton, Mr. and Mrs. George Rayner, Mrs. Ross C. Taylor, Mrs. Harry Sifton, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Pringle, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Davidson, Miss Doris Hall of St. Catharines; Mrs. Alex Paterson, of Montreal; Mrs. E. G. M. Cape and Mr. and Mrs. R. R. MacDougall, of Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Brophy of Montreal and their guests, Mr. and Mrs. Keith Higgins, of New York; Mr. Kenneth Dawes and the Misses Nora and Diana Dawes of Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Savage of Toronto.

## WINNIPEG

MRS. Norman Leach entertained a group of twenty at a delightful buffet dinner the other evening in honor of her son, Mr. Searle Leach's birthday. Tables were set in the breakfast room, the library, the drawing room and in the dining room to accommodate the jolly crowd of young people. Mrs. Searle Leach entertained a few days later at a cocktail party complimentary to a bride of this month, Miss Peggy Murphy. Mrs. Edward Nanton was a hostess



THE FORMER MISS HELEN LAMON, daughter of Mr. Thomas A. Lamon, whose wedding to Mr. Robert Campbell McNeil, son of Mr. A. T. McNeil and the late Mrs. McNeil, took place in Toronto June 25.

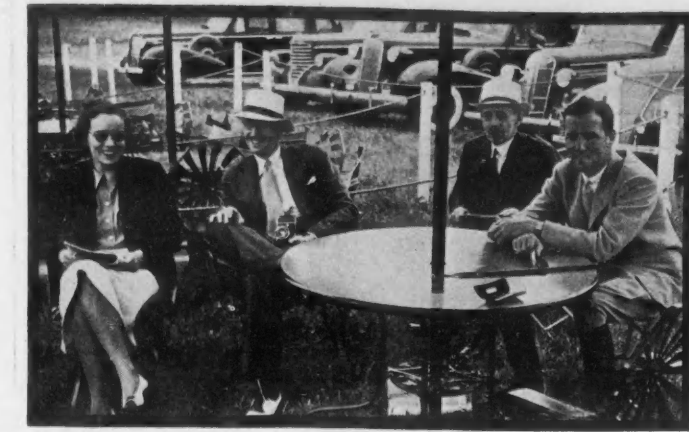
—Photograph by Kennedy.

at the cocktail hour in honor of Dr. and Mrs. Don McEachern of Montreal.

A number of the boys from Ridley College, St. Catharines, are in town playing cricket against the local celebrities and are being much entertained by their various hosts and hostesses. Mr. Meredith Glasco has with him at his parent's home, Evergreen Place, Mr. Gordon Sweeney of Hamilton and Mr. Russell Smart of Ottawa. Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Glasco entertained at dinner one evening in honor of a number of the visitors.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Chester are leaving later in the month to spend a holiday at Jasper. Mrs. William A. Smith, who has been in town for golf and the races, has returned to her summer house at the Lake of the Woods.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. MacArthur accompanied by their niece, Miss Audrey MacArthur, and their daughter Joan, have left by motor for Calgary and Banff.



MRS. DONALD MACINTOSH, Mr. Macintosh, Mr. William Wright and Mr. George McCullagh of Toronto, watching the Horse Show at the Seigniory Club. Mr. McCullagh exhibited several horses in the show.

compared by their niece, Miss Audrey MacArthur, and their daughter Joan, have left by motor for Calgary and Banff.

Mrs. Ralph Hoskin has arrived from Toronto and is the guest of her mother, Mrs. G. F. R. Harris. Dr. and Mrs. William Clark, of South Bend, Ind., are at present the guests of Mrs. Clark's mother, Mrs. S. Melville Webb, and Mr. Webb. Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Thomas Dann are visitors in town from Ottawa and are staying at the Fort Garry Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Fetherstonhaugh have taken a cottage at Minaki and are spending the month of July there. Mrs. Archie Hunt and Miss Patricia Hunt are guests at the Minaki Inn. Mrs. Leslie Radcliffe and her small son have arrived from Toronto to spend the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Bole.

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Hammond of Monte Carlo, who have been traveling in the west, spent a few days in Winnipeg at the Fort Garry Hotel. Miss Angela Cameron has arrived from England to be the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Karl Weiss, at the latter's summer house at the Lake of the Woods.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Phillips have left for the east and will sail July 29 for England. They are accompanied by their daughter Miss Louise, who will likely remain in England at school for a year or so.

Mr. Justice and Mrs. Dennistoun have quite a family party at their summer house at the Lake of the Woods. Their daughters, Mrs. San-

ford Holland and Mrs. A. O. McBean with their small children are their guests as well as their niece, Miss Kitty Finch-Noyes of Oakville, Ont., who will spend the summer with them.

Miss Betty Gardner entertained at the tea hour complimentary to Mrs. Louis Benard of Montreal, a popular visitor.

## WEDDINGS

### HALIFAX, N.S.

**Stanbury-Oland** — On Thursday, July 7, at St. Mary's Cathedral, Amadita Diana, only daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. S. C. Oland, and Mr. Harvey Norman Stanbury, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. N. M. Stanbury.

### CALGARY

**Williams-Yorath** — On Wednesday, June 29, at St. Stephen's Church, Joyce, only daughter of Mrs. Yorath and the late D. J. Yorath, and Mr. James Benson Williams, elder son of Mrs. Williams and the late J. E. Williams.

### QUEBEC

**Stein-Ross** — On Saturday, July 9, at Chalmers-Wesley United Church, Frances Stuart, daughter of Mr. John L. Ross and the late Mrs. Ross, and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Ramsay Stirling Stein, Royal Canadian Engineers, only son of the late William T. Stein, of Vancouver, B.C., and of Mrs. Stein.

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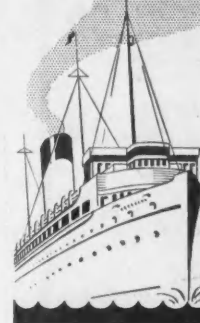
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Principal: Rev. P. S. Dobson, M.A., D.D.



A RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

### BARRIE, ONT.

**Chittick-Turnbull** — On Saturday, May 28, Isabel, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. E. G. Turnbull, and Mr. John Guthrie Chittick, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Thomas Chittick of Stoney Creek, Ont.

### NEW YORK

**Johnson-Farnham** — On Saturday, July 9, Mrs. Vivian Macleod Farnham, formerly of Nova Scotia, and Mr. Theodore Roosevelt Johnson, son of the late John Andrew Johnson and of Mrs. Johnson of San Jose, California.

### ENGAGEMENTS

#### TORONTO

**Mathieson-Mewburn** — Margaret Gray, eldest daughter of Mrs. Gray Mewburn, to Mr. Ian Cargill Ogilvie Mathieson of London, England, younger son of Mr. Thomas Ogilvie Mathieson, Glasgow, Scotland. Wedding to take place early in August.

#### OAKVILLE, ONT.

**Isard-Mathias** — Emily Elsie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Mathias, to Mr. Edwin Norcross Isard, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic S. Isard of Oakville.

## IMPERIAL

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It gives us a lot of encouragement when a lady hands over her car and says, 'Just do whatever needs to be done'.

So as usual, we're careful not to have her spend one nickel more than is necessary. We're glad, for her sake, when the oil is good for a few more hundred miles. We fill the radiator, check the tires, battery and lights. And then we polish up the windshield and rear window too.

We sure like to deal with people who trust us, and who appreciate the all-round service we give. We have, for instance, a complete line of oils and greases for every part of every make of car — and complete specifications about the correct grade to use at each point. We've got first quality Atlas Tires, Batteries and motoring necessities.

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To get smooth, surging power at the touch of your toe, just try Esso. It's the kind of motor fuel today's high compression motors need to operate at their best. And Esso contains the exclusive patented solvent which dissolves gum, ends carbon trouble, keeps your motor clean. Next time fill up with

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**Esso**  
THE SMOOTHER MOTOR FUEL



AN EVENT OF JUNE was the wedding of Miss Virginia Norton Copping, daughter of Lady Kemp of Toronto, to Mr. John Thomas Wilson of St. Catharines, Ont., son of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Wilson of Toronto. Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Wilson will reside in St. Catharines.

—Photograph by Charles Aylett.



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MUSKOKAS  
RESORT HOTEL  
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Exceptionally fine fishing—trout, bass, northern pike and pickerel. Rustic cabin or tent accommodation with excellent meals at main lodge. Guides, rowboats, canoes, outboard motors, bathing, hiking, tennis and badminton. Accessible by railway or automobile. Reasonable rates.

Write for Folder  
**HERBERT S. WILSON**  
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Your train speeds you, on accurate schedule, toward Montreal, Canada's metropolis. All travel systems in the United States collaborate with the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways to bring you over a continent in comfort and safety to your destination. Where our forefathers struggled and fought by wagon and canoe, YOU travel in ultra modern rail luxury.

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**ALL EXPENSE \$9.75**  
**CRUISE**  
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Vacation value de luxe. Everything planned for supreme comfort, accommodation, meals, stopovers. A glorious cruise through sparkling channel waters of Long Soo, Chebesecong and Shawanaga. Leave Midland at 10:30 a.m. Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, June 25 to Sept. 3. Cruise northward through the maze of beautiful islands. Stateroom assignment or stopover at the luxurious Hotel Ojibway, Point au Baril. Every stage of this marvelous trip a new adventure. Place it first on your vacation list.

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**OF MIDLAND, LIMITED**  
MIDLAND ONTARIO

**Mothersills**  
STOPS TRAVEL SICKNESS BY SEA, AIR AND TRAIN



THE WORLD CRUISE BEGINS and these youthful travelers are in holiday mood as they wave to less fortunate friends ashore. Four and a half months of exciting globe-trotting are ahead of them.  
—Photo courtesy Canadian Pacific Steamships.

—Ports of Call

# WORLD CRUISE PLANNING

THE operation of a cruise round the world might rightfully be termed "big business." In one Canadian organization it is merely a part of the many activities of the Cruise Department. Each year for the past fifteen a cruise has been operated from New York to New York with the entire management, afloat and ashore, in the hands of the Company. This cruise, lasting 128 days, involves the steaming of 30,478 nautical miles in 70 days, 10½ hours by the Empress of Britain, and land travel of literally countless miles by the passengers during the 57 days, 11 hours they are ashore. It involves, too, the provision of practically every kind of transport known to man.

To provide shore transportation in 23 countries, arrangements have to be made five years in advance for: Bullock-drawn sleds, man-power sleds and a funicular railway in Madeira; automobiles and horse-drawn victorias in Gibraltar; automobiles in Algeria, Monaco, Italy, Greece and Palestine; camels, donkey-carts, automobiles in Egypt; tongas, rickshaws, palanquins and automobiles in India; automobiles and elephants in Ceylon; automobiles in the Federated Malay States, Siam, Java, Bali and the Philippines; rickshaws, donkeys and automobiles in China; rickshaws and automobiles in Japan; automobiles in Hawaii, California and Panama. In addition, in order to cover a maximum amount of sightseeing within the time limit, the Cruise Department must make provision for 37 special trains and a variety of launches, steam tenders, river steamers and sampans.

A crew of 639 staffs the Empress of Britain for her annual cruise. This number includes the Captain and 125 members of the Deck department; the Chief Engineer and 107 of the Engine-room staff, the purser's, surgeon's and chief steward's staffs totalling 405.

FOR passenger entertainment and assistance ashore there is a Cruise Director, assisted by a staff of 18, in which are included Protestant and

Roman Catholic chaplains. The Cruise Director and his staff make final arrangements with hotels and shore services affecting passengers and accompany all shore excursions in charge of the native staffs. To carry out the 54 major shore excursions, a total of 8,671 persons are employed in the roles of couriers, guides, lecturers, dragomen, camel drivers, elephant mahouts, rickshaw men, small boat pilots, donkey drivers, personal servants on special trains, and lecturers. In the course of the cruise the Cruise Director and his assistants are thousands of miles distant from Headquarters. In India, they are 11,500 miles away from Montreal, 3,100 miles from the nearest Canadian Pacific office, and in the case of the Across India party, 1,500 miles from the Empress of Britain. Members of the Cruise Director's staff are recruited from passenger offices in Canada, Great Britain, France, and the United States. There are 130 cruise-trained men available for selection.

As an impresario, the Empress of Britain produces: a Rhumba Band; Devil dancers in Kandy, Ceylon; religious dances at Darjeeling in the Himalayas and Angkor Wat under a Cambodian moon; Siamese dancers at Bangkok; Balinese folk opera and Gamelan orchestra at Den Pasar, Bali; Hula dancers in Honolulu. Balls are arranged at Puncnah, Madeira; Jerusalem; Darjeeling; Colombo; Batavia; Hong Kong; Peking; Yokohama.

On three occasions during the cruise the whole passenger list is transferred bodily to the shore starting with a special train movement from Haifa to Jerusalem. Two nights are spent in the Holy City; then again by special trains, a transfer is made to Cairo and thence, after three nights, to the ship at Suez. In India several special trains are required for the tour of Delhi and Agra. From Chinwangtao to Peking and back two special trains are operated via Tientsin. Two other important inland movements are the Across India train, which is home for eleven days to 80 of the passengers with the exception of a night spent

in the hotel at Darjeeling prior to the sight of sunrise over Mount Everest, and the Angkor Wat expedition which starts from Penang and finishes at Bangkok. Here, too, hotels are used at Siemreap in Cambodia and Bangkok.

THE special trains used in India are similar in appearance to English locomotives and carriages with the addition of a "cow-catcher" to the engine. A gauge wider than standard is used with the exception of the Darjeeling and Himalayas Railway from Siliguri to Darjeeling and the South Indian Railway from Madras to Danushkodi at the southern tip of India.

For the Across India party an all-corrider train of two-berth compartments is used from Bombay to Madras via Calcutta, and from Calcutta to Siliguri where passengers transfer to the narrow-gauge railway that winds about itself for 51 miles in order to travel 10 miles in a straight line while it climbs 7,000 feet. Compartment cars unconnected with each other are used for the shorter Indian journeys. Stops are made at proper intervals to allow passengers to and from the dining car.

From Penang to Aranya Prades, the nearest railway station for Angkor Wat, and back to Bangkok the train is operated over the rails of the Straits Settlement Railway and the State Railways of Siam. Both were built by British engineers. In the Straits Settlement the railway is paralleled by well-made highways, and loses money; in Siam, where there are no motor roads, the railway shows a profit. The compartment cars, in which, like the Indian Railways, berths are made up transversely, were the first to be ventilated by ball-louvre air-conditioning systems which were in operation before the first air-conditioned car appeared in North America.

On all Indian trains a notable feature is the large number of personal servants.

Accommodation at hotels, arrangements for automobiles and other transport and many other details necessary to the movement of the passengers while ashore are booked five years ahead, and confirmed many months in advance of each cruise. The Empress of Britain's Baggage-Master accompanies the trains.

FOR the 70½ days at sea equally fore-handed preparations are necessary. During the cruise 14,132 tons of oil fuel are consumed and 46,050 tons of fresh water. These quantities must be taken aboard at various ports selected with regard to necessity, quality and price. Before the Empress sails tides, water levels and other contingencies for each harbor or anchorage have to be studied and provision made for prevailing winds.

Catering for an average of 450 passengers for a voyage lasting 128 days calls for no mean effort, particularly when it is borne in mind that provisions—with the exception of fresh vegetables, fish, eggs and fruit, sometimes purchased locally subject to rigorous medical inspection, must be loaded before the cruise starts.

Amongst the items and quantities carried are:—

60,000 pounds of beef, 40,000 pounds of lamb, mutton, veal and pork, 25,000 pounds of ham and bacon, 41,000 pounds of fish, 45,000 pounds of poultry, 1,000 brace of game of various sorts, 1,000 pounds of caviare, 50 tons of flour, 17½ tons of sugar, 12 tons of butter, 5,000 pounds of tea, 7,500 pounds of coffee, 100 tons of potatoes, 5,500 pounds of cheese, 150,000 eggs, 2,000 cases of apples, grapefruit, oranges, lemons, etc.

Summed up, a cruise around the world in all its aspects is big business, a business that in every way upholds Canadian traditions afloat and ashore.

## TRAVELERS

Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Handsomebody have left Quebec for Metis. Mrs. Owen Toller and Miss Joan Toller, of Ottawa, are spending the summer at Fort Coulonge.

Miss Margaret Ross has left Quebec for Shediak, N.B., to spend the summer with her uncle, Mr. Allan Tait.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Brupbacher have returned to Toronto from Bigwin Inn, Lake of Bays.

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**CASH**  
*when you*  
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600 BRANCHES IN ALL PARTS OF CANADA

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**AT BERMUDA'S**  
**FINEST SUMMER HOTEL**

A new trend in Bermuda vacations! . . . This summer, you may enjoy all the magnificence of the Castle Harbour—private South Shore beach, private golf course, garden estate—for as little as \$5 per day\*, including room-with-bath and breakfast. OR, American Plan at \$8.50 per day\* including room, bath and all meals.

**\$5 PER DAY\*** up on the "Castle Harbour Bermuda Plan." Basis two in a room. Single rooms and other superior accommodations at slightly higher rates.

Apply to your Travel Agent or Richard M. Tobhill, Resident Manager, Tucker's Town, Bermuda, or Canada representative, 315 St. Sacramento St., Montreal.

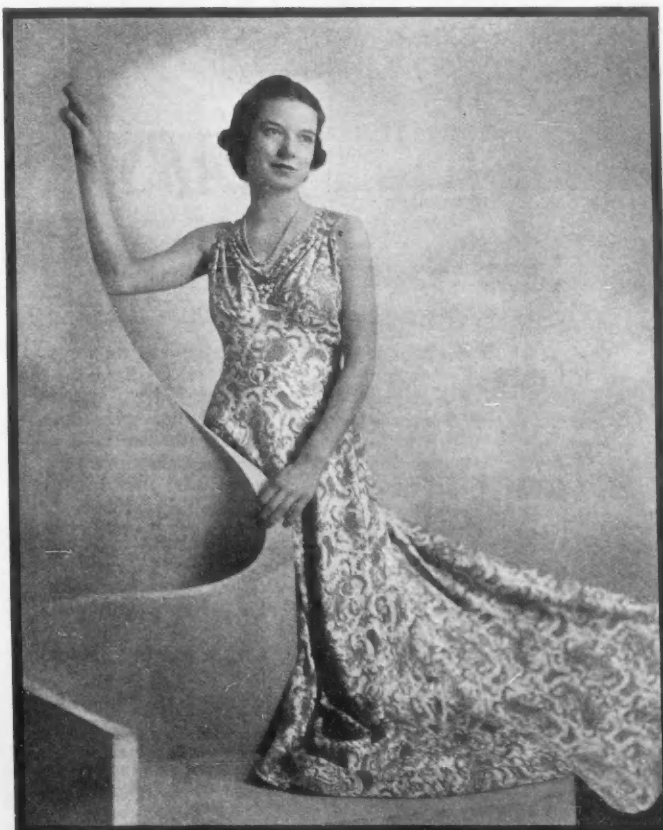
**ROBERT D. BLACKMAN**  
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**FOR A TASTE OF THE UNSPOILED NORTH**  
**VISIT RED STONE LODGE**

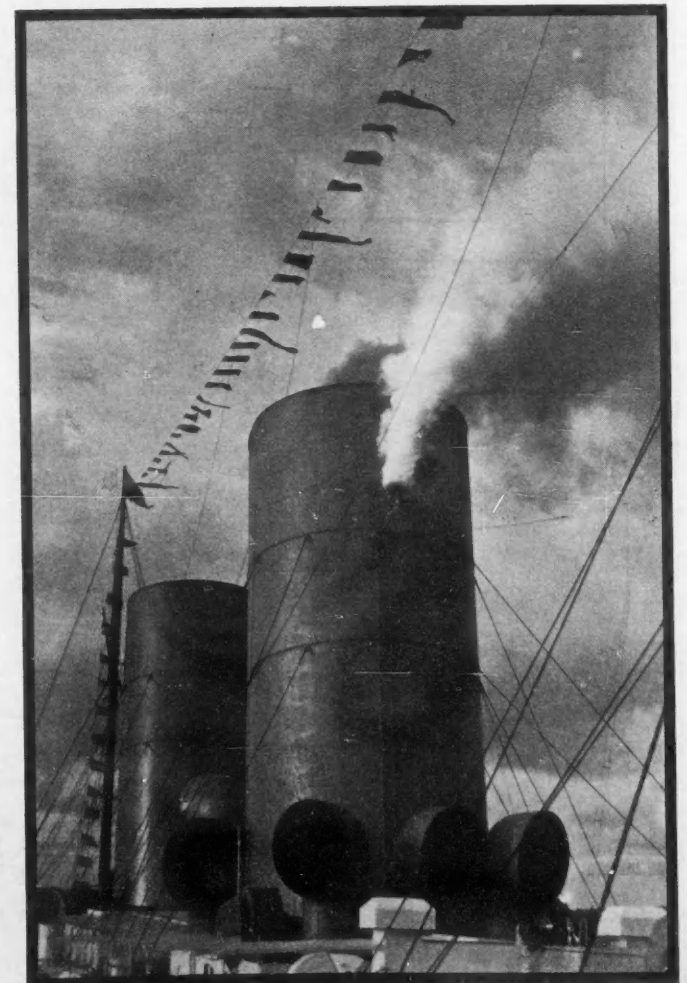
Only 160 miles from Toronto via good roads — 1,000 feet above sea level in the Haliburton Highlands on Red Stone Lake. Get a cottage, cabin, or airy room in the Lodge—Marshall mattresses to sleep on. Spring water and city type plumbing. Lake or Speckled Trout fishing, or Bass in the nearby lakes. Camp trips by canoe or motor boat—guides and all equipment available. Visit this paradise in the wilds with its lakes, streams, forests and sandy beaches. Rates very reasonable.

**REX BOICE**      **WEST GUILFORD, ONTARIO**



MISS MIRIAM CRUIKSHANK, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Cruikshank of Ottawa, who accompanied the Hon. Norman Armour, Minister for the United States to Chile, and Mrs. Armour to South America.

—Photograph by Karsh.



OFF AROUND THE GLOBE. The siren of the gaily-decked ship sounds as she leaves New York on the first stage of her memorable voyage. Marine experts will recognize the funnels of the C.P.R. flagship, Empress of Britain.



—London Letter

## SUNRISE AT STONEHENGE

London, June 27

LAST Tuesday pilgrims from all over England were assembled at Stonehenge to watch the Midsummer Day sunrise, at the quite unearthly hour of a little after half-past four. When the sun rises—and this year it really was visible—the first rays come over the Hele Stone and strike the Altar Stone.

This is the great moment of the year at Stonehenge. Truly erudite persons insist that the particular arrangement of the stones, which makes this solar effect possible, is proof that Stonehenge is really an ancient temple of some form of sun-worship, going back to about 2000 B.C., and that it therefore can have nothing to do with the Druids, or Hengist and Horsa, or the Romans, or Boadicea, or any of the other people whose names have at one time or another been popularly connected with it.

Back in the Stone Age or the Bronze Age, or whenever it was that Stonehenge was really built—or rather stood up on end—they probably celebrated the mystic moment of sunrise by slaughtering a few dozen miserable victims by way of propitiatory sacrifice. Fiendish, wasn't it? Fortunately the world and humanity have made great progress since those blood-lust days. Now we merely drop a few hundred tons of high-explosive on the residential section of some large city. Being the ignorant sort of brutes they were, the Stone Agers would probably be just as much shocked at us, as we are at them.

One little surprise which the pilgrims to Stonehenge got this year—besides the surprise of actually being able to see the sun come up—was that

they found the Hele Stone and the Altar Stone both painted a nice, bright green. Some earnest jokers had managed to slip past the watchman a couple of nights previously, and had done what they could in the darkness to preserve and beautify these ancient monuments. Now the police are looking for them. If and when they are caught, they are going to be very sorry. This is one of the subjects on which the law has no sense of humor whatever.

WHILE on this soothing and comely theme of the preservation of ancient beauty, it seems timely to record that last week the President of the Royal Institute of British Architects was moved to hot protest—not, as you might imagine, against the desecrations of modern vandalism, but against the sentimental absurdities of modern worshippers of "ye olde."

"An old village that has gone old-world," he said, "is a truly deplorable sight—a village in which the pub-sign has gone arty, and the paving has gone crazy, and the window-glass has burst out into boils like bottle-ends, a village where they deck the maypole and play Brahms quartets in barns."

He went on to say that often the garage with its petrol pumps is the only aesthetic link between the old houses next to it and the motor-cars that are constantly passing by them. And in a good many of those oh-so-sweet old villages they even thatch the roof over the petrol pumps! People who commit that sort of horror, suggested the President, ought to put ancient leaded glass in their wind-screens.

Not that Mr. Goodhart-Rendell—such is his euphonious name—is a

mere moderniser. He was also moved to protest against the present-day housing policy, which tears down comfortable old cottages "because they are unfashionable sanitarily," and replaces them with new ones that hardly anyone wants—and hardly anyone can afford—to live in.

His conclusion is that the ancient villages of the country are in greater danger from their friends than from their enemies. He has perhaps made his protest and warning a bit over-emphatic, but there is a lot in what he says. You have only to drive about the country a little to see the process of Tudorizing actively at work. A good many charming old villages really are in danger of being turned into soulless fakes.

DOWN near Sevenoaks a famous estate is being sold by auction this week. It is one in which Canadians have a special interest, as it originally belonged to Field-Marshal Lord Amherst, and was named by him the Montreal Estate after his triumphant return from the operations that made Canada part of the British Empire.

Lord Amherst was born on the estate at Brook Place, Riverhead. When he came back from Canada in 1763, he replaced his old family home with a new mansion and rechristened the whole property. As his own new title was Lord Amherst of Montreal, there was perhaps some justification for the change—otherwise rather ostentatious, perhaps.

Times change and families with them, however, and some years ago the present Lord Amherst decided to give up residence at Montreal—probably on account of the expense of keeping up so huge an estate. He sold it, and it was purchased by a Mr. Runge, chiefly with a view to preserving it from exploitation by building speculators.

Now Mr. Runge is dead, and the property is to be sold. Already the Montreal house has been demolished, and the part of the estate immediately surrounding it has been built up. That seems likely to be the fate of the entire property of some 2,000 acres, unless the efforts of Sevenoaks Council to raise funds to purchase some part of it at least and preserve it as an open space are successful.

The Council has already managed to buy a small corner of the immense woodland—a mere matter of some 22 acres—but its request to the London County Council for assistance to buy the rest of the thousand acres of forest has been refused. The L.C.C. has an awful lot to do with its money nowadays.

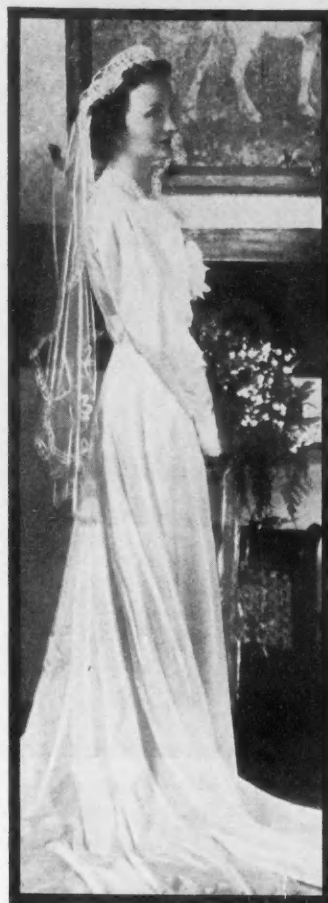
Unfortunately such a property at so short a distance from London is immensely valuable. It is possibly worth in all about 1,000,000 pounds. And a new arterial road is to go right through it for a distance of about two miles—which is just the sort of thing building gamblers pray for. Under the circumstances, it doesn't seem likely that Sevenoaks Council will have much luck. They will be well out of their financial depth. Too bad!

WHITEHALL is cleaning itself up—oh, only on the outside! One mustn't hope for too much. Perhaps some day... But, in the meantime, the spring-cleaners have had a go at the Admiralty. It now looks most astonishingly clean and new, and sticks out from the rather dingy rest of Whitehall like one of the whiter old-fashioned black-face comedians used to paint around their eyes. The effect is a bit too startling to be entirely satisfactory.

It is very much a question whether a spick-and-span London would be any more satisfying aesthetically than London in its familiar coat of streaky grime. For the grime of London is not as the grime of other cities. It is not merely dirty. Smoke and weather between them achieve some quite astonishing decorative effects—effects not unlike those of mezzotint engraving in their combination of brilliant high-lights with shadows and backgrounds of almost funereal black. The rain picks out the design as surely as if it worked with burnisher and scraper.

On the other hand, the coating of smoke does certainly hide a good many architectural beauties, especially beauties of detail. In the case of the Admiralty building, it is likely that a good many people are now noticing for the first time the attractive dolphins, the prow of a Roman galley, and the bow of an English frigate, which are among its sculptures.

And the sea-horses, or horse-fishes, or whatever you like to call them, on the top of the Admiralty Screen are



THE FORMER MISS NORMA FLORENCE ROONEY, daughter of Lieut. Colonel and Mrs. W. J. Rooney of Toronto, who was married on Saturday, June 25, at St. Jude's Anglican Church, to Mr. Francis Clifford Lennox, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Lennox of Toronto.

—Photograph by Lyonde.

now dazzlingly conspicuous. Whether or not one likes them quite so bright as all that, it is at least interesting just for once to see what they really look like.

Incidentally, the new spring-cleaning is being done with water forced through a fine nozzle under high pressure. It does just what the rain and wind do, only much more quickly—and all over. The effect, as I said before, is at present rather startling, but it won't be that long. The climate of London will soon dim and mellow it all with its huge and smudgy thumb.

## TRAVELERS

Colonel and Mrs. R. Y. Eaton, Miss Margaret and Miss Nora Eaton have left Toronto for their summer house at Georgian Bay. Mr. Alan Eaton, who has been at Cambridge University, England, for the past year, has arrived in Canada and will spend the summer with his parents.

Sir Montagu and Lady Allan are at Murray Bay where they are the guests of Mrs. W. D. Erwin of Ottawa, and Mrs. Sidney Dawes of Montreal. They will return to Montreal on July 20.

Miss Betty Burton of Queen's Drive, Weston, Ont., is spending the summer in Europe.

## PICK NOOKS FOR PICNICS

And Let EATON'S Do The Rest . . .



A reunion at the swimming 'ole... a tryst at the trout stream... a jamboree with the Sunday School... or just a gathering in your own garden—whatever the occasion, EATON'S helps make it a success—relieving you of the irksome details.

## PIECE DE RESISTANCE . . .

Don't fret over the "fixings" for the affair! The GEORGIAN ROOM specializes in tasty individual lunches to measure any appetite—25c to 75c—with delicious choice at each price!

Georgian Room Cake Counter—Main Floor Centre.

## TAKE THESE NOTIONS . . .

STRAW BAGS—Light, compact, gay—Each 25c and 35c  
BOWL COVERS—Of oiled silk—helps to protect salads and desserts—Set of six—\$1.00.

"BEETLEWARE" TUMBLERS — Bright, shatterproof, Each 10c. Notions, Main Floor James St.

## AT YOUR RIGHT HAND . . .

The Shopping Service will select picnic lunch for two or delicacies for many! Just call Ad. 5011 or Tr. 4111—or write. Food, games, equipment, prizes are their forte!

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED



PRINCESS TATIANA, whose marriage to Prince Guido Colonna, Royal Italian Vice Consul at Toronto, took place recently in New York.

—Photograph by DeBarrow.



"ONE-PIECE" QUIET TOILET

After 50 YEARS



"Standard" PLUMBING FIXTURES

50 years of continuous improvement in closet design has culminated in this popular "Standard" quiet "One-Piece" fixture.

This "Standard" masterpiece is an important unit in most of the "Standard" Matched Bathroom Suites. These matched suites, which may be had in a wide range of new colors, furnish a bathroom with the same degree of good taste, balance and harmony of design, that may be found in the other rooms of a well furnished home.

If you are contemplating modernization work in your home your Master Plumber can obtain the easy terms of the Home Improvement Plan through our affiliated company, Heating & Plumbing Finance Limited.

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TORONTO, ONTARIO Limited  
SALES OFFICES: VANCOUVER, CALGARY, WINNIPEG, MONTREAL



MRS. RONALD B. ANGUS MACLEAN of Toronto, who, before her marriage June 25 at St. Paul's Chapel, was Miss Patricia Daniell, daughter of Mrs. W. Allan Dymond and of the late W. E. Daniell of Calumet, Mich. Mr. R. B. A. MacLean is the son of Mrs. MacLean and the late Rev. Lachlan MacLean of Toronto.

—Photograph by New Paramount.

THIS is living



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the comfort, efficiency and smartness of a modern bathroom. Visit a distributor's showroom, where you can inspect up-to-date fixtures and complete bathrooms, and remember—the cost of modernization can be financed under the Home Improvement Plan—see your local bank manager.

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